THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 9.

Rout of Axis in Libya; Retail Sugar Price Held; British Women Drafted

The World's Day—January 10, 1942

Libya: Axis Running Too Fast for British

Axis retreat in Libya has become so rapid, it was explained by the British, that they cannot be brought into action.

Violent attacks by British land, air, and sea forces on the Axis-held Halfaya-Salum sector, were admitted in Rome.

A German freighter the 6,288 ton Sturmfels, has been captured by the British and is being used to supply Empire troops in Libya, it was reported in New York marine circles.

Washington: Retail Sugar Prices Held

No immediate increase in retail sugar prices should be expected because of an authorized increase of 20 cents a hundred pounds in the refinery price, until present stocks are exhausted, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said.

All amateur radio operators were ordered off the air for "national defense considerations" by the Federal Communications Commission.

The American Red Cross will handle mail addressed to persons in enemy or enemy-occupied countries, Censorship Director Byron Price announced. [Page 8.]

The Civil Aeronautics Board authorized Pan American Airways to include Foynes, Eire, as a temporary stop between Lisbon and London in its North Atlantic service.

The War Department announced that 993 additional chaplains had been authorized and would be commissioned as First Lieutenants, Chaplain Corps, and called to duty as needed.

In Europe: First Women Conscripts in Britain

First Women conscripts in Britain registered for national service. Girls of the 1921 class numbering about 350,000 will be called to service probably at the end of the month, it was announced in London.

National: Five States Call Sessions on Defense

Five states—California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, and Michigan—have called special legislative sessions to deal with problems arising from the nation's war effort, according to a survey by the Council of State Governments.

Two explosions, followed by fire, destroyed the Great Northern Railroad's elevator X, giant grain storage plant, at Superior, Wis., with loss estimated at $2,250,000. Seven persons, including two firemen, were injured fighting the blaze in subzero temperatures.

War in the Pacific: Japan Gains Ground

Southwest Pacific

Japan's drive on Kuala Lumpur, Capital and rubber center of the Malay States north of Singapore, appeared to have gained ground with British admission of new withdrawals just north of the city. [Page 1.]

British bombers, seeking to relieve the pressure of Japan's drive, attacked Sungei, Singora, and Ipoh, Japanese-held positions in Northern Malaya.

Alfred Duff Cooper, British Cabinet co-ordinator for Far Eastern Affairs at Singapore, whose post has now been dissolved in view of the new unified command under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, was ordered to return to Britain.

In Indies Area

Loss of the ship Ruth Alexander of the American President Lines, attacked by an enemy plane near the Netherlands East Indies, was announced by the Navy Department.

Russia: Germans Nearer to Trap by Soviets

Russian troops, continuing their pressure against retreating Germans, claimed to have recaptured Mosalsk, 47 miles west of Kaluga, further threatening to isolate the 100,000 Germans still holding out at Mozhaisk. [Page 1.]

German press chief Dietrich described the German position in Russia as "extremely critical."

Foreign Office spokesman in London said it was "quite possible" that Finland might have begun overtures with Soviet Russia, though the report lacked confirmation.

Man in the News: Canadian Aid to U. S. Army

J. H. Norton, Wing Commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force stationed at the Montreal training station was appointed R. C. A. F. liaison officer to the United States Army.

U. S. Seen Taking British Way Of Clinging to Spiritual Facts

Declaring that the war had brought to England a return to the spiritual things and that the Bible is now the most read book in Britain, I. M. Sieff, Vice-Chairman of Marks & Spencer, Ltd., of London, and head of one of the world's largest distributing organizations, forecasts that the United States is to go through the same experiences that have already occurred in England.

Mr. Sieff addressed the two-day session of the third New England Sales Management Conference and Twentieth Annual Sales Rally and Luncheon at the Hotel Statler. The final session was held this afternoon.

The stress of war forges new links among classes, he said. Money is minimized as moral values return. Even youths who in prewar days were inclined toward "isms"—thinking largely of material things—have given those up entirely and are reading the Bible as consistently as their elders, declared Mr. Sieff.

Outlining what happened in England during the bombing raids, and forecasting that the United

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | FAIR | WARMER | COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Women to Train For War Duty On Big Scale

Decision for New England action will open new fields of employment on permanent basis.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Decision to train women for war industry on the biggest scale ever undertaken in New England has just been made.

Opportunities in manufacturing will be opened which will mean better pay for women who are mechanically inclined. For a number who become skilled workers, these war jobs will probably prove permanent. Something of a shift in the employment status of women may therefore be setting in with this new trend toward industry.

What has happened here is that the Regional Labor Supply Committee has determined to push the training of women for factory work in anticipation of demand to replace men going into military service. This committee was established by the Office of Production Management to direct labor recruitment and training for government and civilian war production.

Announcement of the plan was made here by Arthur C. Gernes, Acting Chairman of the Committee.

Many Calls Already In

Call for perhaps 1,000 women has just been given Mr. Gernes, who is Regional Representative of the United States Employment Service, by a single Maine plant which is going over into the manufacture of munitions.

Another large company in Massachusetts which anticipates a munitions order has asked the training of 500 women on power stitching machines.

Good beginnings have already been made in New England in training women for war factory work. More than 500 women are taking industrial courses.

Training actually in process in New England according to the latest data here is summarized in a report to Mr. Gernes by John Conley of his staff. Mr. Conley's job is to co-ordinate activities between the employment offices and the training agencies. He lists outside of Connecticut:

Massachusetts: Chicopee, 60 women taking machine shop courses; Newton, 20 in light manufacturing courses; Waltham, 20 studying jewel bearings used on explosives; Pittsfield, 20 in plastics course; Springfield, 140 in machine shop courses; Holyoke, 60, machine shop; Southbridge, 20, radio assembly; Boston, 110, machine shop; New Bedford, 70, machine shop and welding.

New Hampshire: Berlin, 11, machine shop.

Rhode Island: Providence—24: 15, machine shop, 9, radio assem-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

British Bomb Three Japanese Bases; Soviet Vise Grips 100,000 Germans; Congress Balks at 'Rubber Stamp'

President ignored by legislators on price control and other domestic issues.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Congress has thrown away the rubber stamp. It is not probable that the evident breaches in the unity between the Capitol and the White House will seriously impair the conduct of the war.

But it is evident, in view of the latest actions in both the Senate and the House, that in a whole series of major issues affecting the domestic phases of the war Congress is going its own way and that thus far at least President Roosevelt is proving unable to do anything about it.

The President asked for one-man control of prices and the Senate has voted to divide the control between the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

Defense Production

The President has for many months been insistent upon maintaining a decentralized administration of defense production and Congress is determined to bring about a one-man control.

The Administration has asked for flexible authority to extend daylight saving time to any degree in any part of the country and the House has voted a mandatory one-hour nation-wide daylight saving law.

Increasing objection to a general sales tax is expressed by the Administration and increasing talk in behalf of a general sales tax is being heard in Congress.

The President's quick and partial reorganization of the Office of Civilian Defense, after the House passed a bill placing the OCD under the War Department, isn't getting a very impressive reception on Capitol Hill.

On all of these matters a majority coalition of Democrats and Republicans is either refusing—thus far—to follow the wishes of the Administration or is using its legislative power to intervene in the executive affairs of the Government.

Most of these issues are still in the process of being resolved. Their present status reflects a considerable division between Congress and the President and can be summed up as follows:

Price control—The successful coup executed by the Senate farm bloc—a 48-member combination of both parties—was the first major congressional rebuff, on the record,

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

Huge force threatened as advancing Russians recapture Mosalsk on central front.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Jan. 10

Soviet columns driving west have recaptured Mosalsk, 47 miles west of Kaluga, and appreciably tightened the pincers menacing 100,000 Germans at Mozhaisk, the Russians said today.

The fall of Mosalsk, 140 miles airline south of the northern anchor of the Mozhaisk encirclement arc at Staritsa, was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau last night, along with a number of other towns including nearby Serpeisk and Vetchino.

"The Germans are sustaining heavy losses," it said.

Serpeisk lies a few miles south of Mosalsk. Vetchino is a village situated between Kaluga and Maloyaroslavets, which also was recaptured recently.

The action placed Russian spearheads only 25 miles east of the Vyazma-Bryansk line where another German stand is expected deep in the rear of the Mozhaisk salient 57 miles west of Moscow. The speed of the advance is indicated by reports of 20-mile-a-day movements in some cases since the capture of Kaluga, 110 miles southwest of Moscow, was announced New Year's Day.

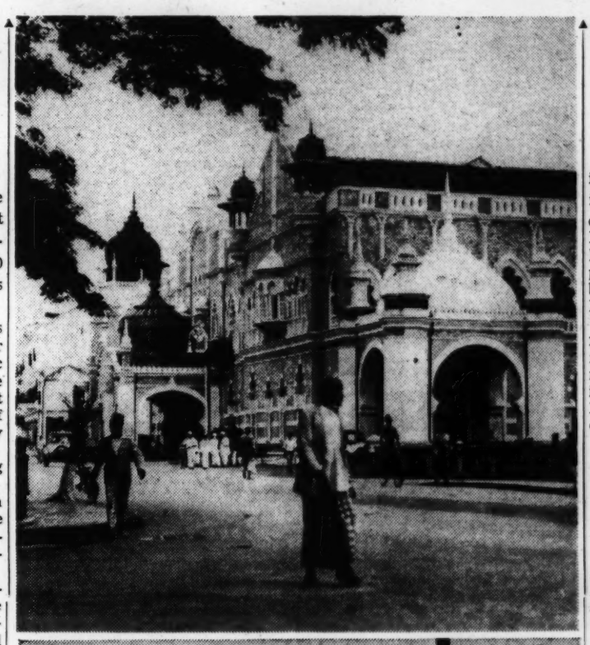
London advices said Russian air squadrons had frustrated German attempts to feed in reinforcements by troop carriers, several German regiments having been routed in this fashion.

In icy waters of the Barents Sea, an enemy transport was sunk, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Despite German air attacks, Soviet troop transports were reported to be landing reinforcements at Feodosiya in the growing challenge to Axis forces in the Crimea, Black Sea peninsula at the southern tip of the long battleline.

Tass told of an 11-day raid by a Soviet ski detachment behind German lines on the Leningrad front. The Russians blew up the tracks of two railway lines, derailed three trains, smashed 10 freight car loads of equipment, killed a "large number of Germans" in a convoy and returned to their base, the news agency said.

A Moscow Radio broadcast heard in London quoted a frontline dispatch as saying there was unceasing activity in the Leningrad sector. General Meretzkoff's Soviet troops, having mopped up the section about Volkovo, on the Leningrad-Moscow railway line 80 miles below Leningrad, were reported sweeping southeastward down the Volkov River toward Novgorod, 40 miles away.



Associated Press

Strategic Points in Far East

Top: Peaceful street in Kuala Lumpur, Capital of the Federated Malay States and of Selangor State, toward which Japanese troops are advancing. Middle: Bay of Ambon, in the Netherlands East Indies island of Amboina, which has been bombed by Japanese flying boats. Bottom: Landing pier at the port of Ambon, Netherlands East Indies.

British forced back in Malaya while enemy drives on Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 10 (AP)—British soldiers engaged in costly fighting in Western Malaya have withdrawn "farther to the south," the British Far Eastern Command acknowledged today, while British planes blasted three Japanese bases in an apparent attempt to relieve the incessant pressure.

The extent of the withdrawal from the scene of furious fighting in the Slim River sector 50 miles north of Kuala Lumpur, Japan's immediate objective, was not given. Kuala Lumpur is 240 miles north of Singapore.

[Domei, Japanese news agency, claimed in a Tokyo broadcast today that the Japanese had broken through British lines and were within 10 miles of Kuala Lumpur yesterday.]

British aviators attacked Japanese objectives at Sungei Patani and Singora, on the eastern coast of the narrow strip of Thailand territory on the northern part of the Malay Peninsula, and at the communications center of Ipoh, some 100 miles north of the Western Malayan battlezone

Explosions and Fires

The raiders were said to have caused explosions and huge fires.

The communiqué said there had been two air-raid alarms in Singapore during the past 24 hours but no bombs were dropped.

The aircraft which struck at Japanese bases were reported to have started several large fires at Sungei Patani, while at the port of Singora, up the coast from Sungei Patani, "it was thought considerable damage was done military stores."

Bombs were said to have been dropped on shipping, a railway junction and military buildings at Singora.

In Malaya, the Ipoh airdrome was bombed. The runways were hit and two fires were started, the communiqué said. A third fire, visible 50 miles away, was said to have been started in a long building at the airdrome.

The British said one plane which approached Singapore was intercepted by British fighters and shot down over Johore State.

[German radio reports from Bangkok said the British carried out a heavy aerial raid on the Japanese-occupied Thai Capital last night, dropping a large number of bombs. Many casualties were reported.]

Reinforcements Needed

[Reliable sources in London said the need for reinforcements of men and planes in Malaya was urgent.]

The Japanese, many of whom were fresh and rested troops, rained blows upon the defenders of the road to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore itself.

The battle was joined late yesterday in a triangle formed by the Slim and Bernam Rivers.

The Japanese were said to be attempting to smash their way ahead by sheer weight of arms. They were using the heaviest tanks yet employed by the invaders.

There was no change reported in the Eastern Malayan Front, where the exact battle lines have been obscure since the British announced several days ago they were abandoning Kuantan, 190 miles north of Singapore.

Meanwhile the Singapore correspondent for the London Daily Ex-

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Important Notice From the Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces the opening of The Mother Church Wartime Fund, for which the Treasurer will receive contributions.

This fund will be used, as may be determined by this Board in the exercise of its discretion, for the following purposes:

1. To maintain The Mother Church War Relief Fund until it shall be discontinued or superseded by The Mother Church Wartime Fund.

2. To maintain The Mother Church Camp Welfare Fund until it shall be discontinued or superseded by The Mother Church Wartime Fund.

3. To contribute to the relief of persons in the United States or its possessions who are in need of food, clothing, or other sustenance as the result of war.

The Mother Church War Relief Fund was announced in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 22, 1940, as a fund for which the Treasurer would "receive contributions from within the United States to be used 'for food and clothing to relieve human suffering' in some of the countries" then at war. The Mother Church Camp Welfare Fund was announced in the Christian Science Sentinel for May 3, 1941, to be used for "promoting the spiritual welfare of Christian Scientists and others who are serving in the army, navy, and air forces of the United States under the present emergency defense plan."

The United States was not at war when the funds just mentioned were opened, but the fact that this country is now at war furnishes reasons for opening The Mother Church Wartime Fund. If and when this fund shall be discontinued or superseded by another, any money or property in The Mother Church Wartime Fund at that time shall be transferred (unless legislation or regulations in effect at that time operate to prevent such transfer) to The Mother Church Relief Fund, which is expended in accordance with the original announcement of that fund in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 11, 1923, and repeated in the Christian Science Sentinel of Oct. 27, 1923, "for charitable and benevolent purposes in any emergency or necessity which may from time to time arise."

Contributions should be sent to ROY GARRETT WATSON, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[Attention is called to the fact that The Mother Church Wartime Fund is to supersede The Mother Church War Relief Fund and The Christian Science Camp Welfare Fund of The Mother Church. Further, the name of The Christian Science War Relief Committee is now changed to The Christian Science Wartime Committee.

Unless specific preferences are expressed by the donors, all contributions received hereafter which are designated for war relief will be placed in The Mother Church Wartime Fund, whose balance will be available for camp welfare work and for relief of suffering caused by the war.

Branches of The Mother Church in the United States are advised to follow the example of The Mother Church as outlined in the foregoing announcement as regards their local wartime activities. Contributions which have been received for the War Relief Funds should be used and reported as heretofore in accordance with the Neutrality Act. But all wartime contributions hereafter received locally should be placed in a local Wartime Fund.]

Nazis Admit Crisis

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 10 (AP)—Axis newspapers have completely ignored the recapture of important Russian cities by the Soviet Army but Adolf Hitler's personal press chief, Dr. Otto Dietrich, admits that German military operations, "have entered an extremely serious and indeed critical phase."

An article by Dr. Dietrich, appearing yesterday in all German newspapers and quoted by the Swiss Telegraph Agency, declared, however, that Hitler will "know how to overcome this crisis."

Most German press accounts put particular emphasis upon the extreme hardships to which German troops are exposed.

Rome and Berlin newspapers, as well as the Italian and German communiques, concede the initiative rests with the Russians in all sectors but their usual way of describing the action is to say the Red Army attacked with strong forces but was repulsed.

On a few occasions, the communiques have stated the German lines were penetrated but they always have added that the cost was heavy to the Russians.

The German papers do not mention the fall of such places as Kaluga, Kerch, Volokolamsk which the Russians report they have retaken, but they have admitted Russian landings in the Crimea.

Unrest Denied

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (Andi Agency to (AP)—German officials, in view of reports abroad of growing unrest and political disorders, have invited foreign correspondents to designate any spot in Berlin as a possible trouble center and then to go and see for themselves.

[This dispatch indicated that Berlin authorities for the first time have taken public notice of the reports which have been general for some days that unrest is growing in Germany.]

Politics of the Free French: Victory First—Then Decide

ST. PIERRE, Jan. 10 (CP)—The Free French will remain in occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier declared today.

"If the Free French naval forces should be driven out, then I suggest that the Normandie be sent here to take off the civilian anti-Vichyites. No smaller vessel would be sufficient.

"The embarrassment in that case . . . would not be that of the routed Free French forces. It would belong properly to those who say they are fighting for democracy elsewhere, but who had placed themselves indelibly on record here as against it."

By Dudley Harmon

Daughter of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council. Miss Harmon is now with the Free French at their headquarters in Equatorial Africa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa (By Air Mail)—What are the politics of the Free French? This is a question Americans have been asking since the movement began to gather the momentum which has carried it along to ever-increasing importance in the current struggle against the Axis.

Beyond Gen. Charles de Gaulle's repeated statements that he wants first to win the war and, that accomplished, to submit the future of the French to a vote of the people, the answer seems to be that Free France has no politics. No concrete platform has been issued by the General or his National Committee. In interviews with

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Japanese Sink U. S. Ship, Philippine Drive Awaited

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Navy announced last night the destruction of an 8,000-ton American ship by an enemy plane in Far Eastern waters, while the nation awaited word of a renewed attack upon the gallant defenders of the Philippines.

The vessel was the Ruth Alexander of the American Presidents Lines. It was formerly owned by the Pacific Steamship Company and was once in regular passenger service between Los Angeles and Seattle.

One member of the crew was killed and four were injured. The remainder of the ship's personnel was said to be safe in a friendly port. The air attack apparently did not sink the vessel but inflicted such damage that it had to be abandoned as a total loss.

Making this announcement, the Navy added that operations against enemy submarines in the central Pacific were continuing, and that off the West Coast the activities of undersea raiders had been reduced.

The Navy also has investigated "without tangible results," a report that an enemy submarine was operating in New England waters.

Meanwhile, the weary fighting men of Gen. Douglas MacArthur were steeling themselves to withstand another savage Japanese effort to drive them off their rocky, grimly held peninsula and into the sea.

The War Department reported intensive patrolling and artillery duels between the Philippine defenders and the Japanese and said heavy enemy reinforcements were being brought up.

These reinforcements were apparently ordered in preparation for a renewed Japanese offensive drive on Luzon.

Also the Department said, a considerable number of enemy vessels had appeared off the coast of the southernmost Philippine Island of Mindanao, indicating the probability of additional Japanese landings there.

Hostile air activity again was said to be limited to observation flights.

Snow Removal Throughout State Threatened by Serious Labor Shortage

War Tasks Deplete Usual Help Sources

A serious shortage of labor in the processes of snow removal this winter and an immediate shortage should the current storm develop into severe proportions was seen today by James E. Lawrence, maintenance engineer in charge of snow removal for Massachusetts.

Mr. Lawrence stated that relief rolls from which the State ordinarily draws for snow shovelers when extra help is needed have been reduced to a minimum by defense employment while a great many of its mechanical experts have been drawn into defense factories where the wages and opportunities are high.

Highways Open

Prospects of any immediate shortage of labor were discounted by early morning weather reports stating that today's snow storm would probably clear this afternoon followed by clear and colder atmosphere tonight.

The engineer's warning was sounded during the course of his remarks on the present storm which has covered the southern parts of the State with six to seven inches of snow while leaving the northern sections under a slight sheet of only an inch of two. Just now, he said, all the State highways are wide open and well under control of the State's snow removal crews.

Local communities contacted this morning also sounded the same ominous warning concerning the prospects of future snow removal efforts being seriously hampered by lack of help. Relief rolls in the last year or two have been cut 30 to 50 per cent in many Greater Boston districts with more persons on relief getting into the wage-earning classes every week.

The current storm, according to Department of Public Works officials, appears to have concentrated chiefly upon the southern parts of Massachusetts around Taunton and Norfolk. The western part reports just a snow flurry while the North Shore is barely covered by an inch of snow.

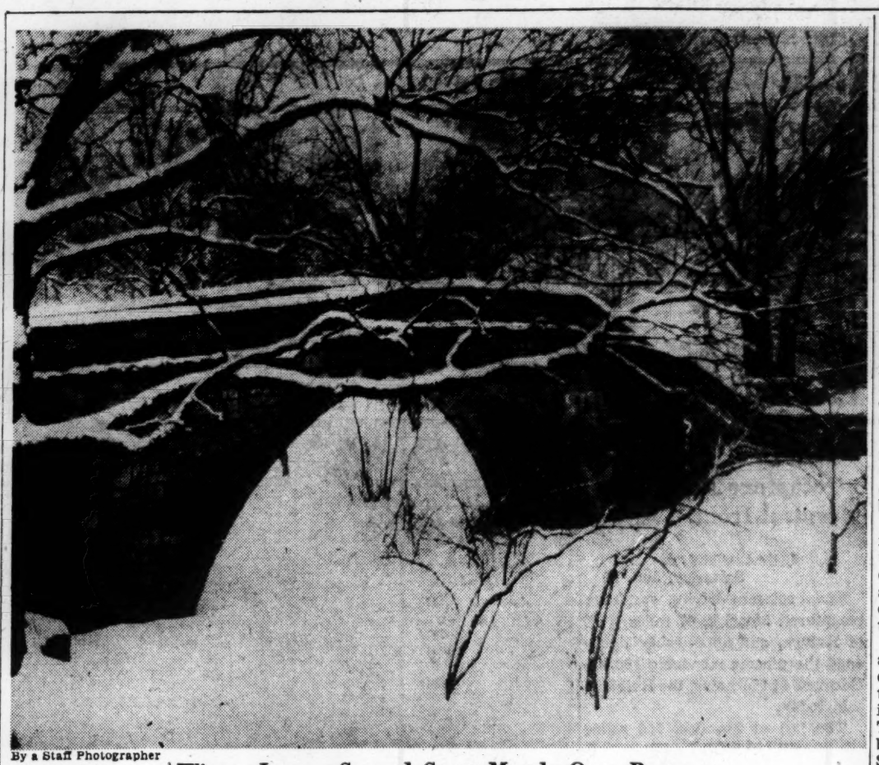
Prospect Disturbing

To meet these removal requirements, the State has about 100 of its nearly 300 pieces of equipment on the job. The chief burden has fallen upon sand-spreading equipment for the slippery roads are of more concern than the snow. Usually, the removal equipment does not even go into action until at least two inches of snow are reported to have fallen.

A call for outsiders is not usually necessary unless the storm is severe. But the prospects of a heavy snowfall without sufficient labor to handle it are rather disturbing to such communities as Boston where traffic tieups have been known to slow down the business tempo of the city 50 to 75 per cent for days.

Just what the snow removal divisions can do about a labor shortage is not definitely known. Defense needs all the workers it can get. So it looks as though motorists may have to take the added handicaps of excessive snowfalls like "patriots."

Roxbury Home For Aged Women
"Incorporated 1856"
5 Burton Avenue, Roxbury
. . for women who in old age find themselves without adequate resources to carry them through their remaining years.
DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS NEEDED
Mrs. James T. Cutler, President
Mrs. Charles E. Humphrey, Secretary
Frederick A. Cronin, Treasurer
114 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.
"Our Booklet will be sent on request."



By a Staff Photographer

Winter Lays a Second Snow Mantle Over Boston

Skates—much in evidence during the past tingling frosty week—may now be hung up for a few days as sleds, snowshoes, and skis are dusted off and put into use. Meantime, winter's silence is heightened as snow falls softly through the trees in Greater Boston parks.

Move Is Revived for Attack On Bay State Redistricting

From Pemberton Square

Prospects of a move to the courts on behalf of Massachusetts candidates gerrymandered out of a constituency loomed today as political forces girded themselves for attacks on the redistricting plan adopted by the Republican-dominated Legislature last summer.

Talk of court action by Democratic leaders is nothing new. The redistricting plan, which cut the districts right out from under two Democratic Congressmen, was hardly intended to please. Leaders of the minority in this State indicated last summer they intended to take action in Massachusetts courts by October. No such move has yet crystallized.

There are, however, storms in the wind indicating the desire of political forces to remedy the loss of their party men. Advice from legal circles had been sought on the proper method to be used to accomplish a nullification of the redistricting program.

Move Advised

At present, the move advised by these authorities is a petition to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for an order restraining Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook from issuing certificates of election to next Fall's successful candidates.

Political forces are desirous, however, according to reports, of taking action directly against the redistricting plan as adopted. This would mean, it is believed, an attack on the legality of the redistricting as effected.

Two Democratic Representatives in Congress without districts are Arthur D. Healey of Somerville, recently appointed a judge of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, and Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, former regional director of the Wage-Hour Division for New England.

One more Representative, George H. Tinkham of Boston, faces what political observers believe is a somewhat uncertain future through the results of the redistricting. Listed as a Republican, Representative Tinkham represents at present a strongly Democratic district. Before the war, his platform carried him well into the isolationist ranks. Rearrangement of his district cuts off the Democratic supporters and adds to his section the strongly Republican town of Brookline and City of Newton.

Others Affected

Other Representatives, notably Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Boston and Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, are affected by the revamped districts. The changes made in these areas are not considered sufficient, however, to change their political aspect.

Designated by the Democratic State Committee to work on the project are Bernard J. Killion, Boston attorney, and Charles H. McGlue. The latter is well known for his acquaintance with the State's election laws.

Considered, but not advised, by legal authorities is an attempt to put the contest against the redistricting in the Federal Courts. To the legal mind, apparently, there would be no jurisdiction in the Federal tribunals for such an action. They point out that Congressmen are still State agents although serving in the Federal Legislature.

Don McCammond

Londoner Sees U. S. Taking British Path

Continued from Page 1

States will have similar experiences, Mr. Sieff, who heads 226 chain stores in England doing $150,000,000 of business annually, said there are no more "rich" in England. Those who were formerly in that class now get as much satisfaction out of helping one another and in promoting the war effort as they once did from all their luxuries, he said.

The new ideas of putting the spiritual and moral values above materialism will last after the war, he forecast. "Should this come to pass," he added, "the war will not have been fought in vain.

"The war has brought a lasting unity between capital and labor in England. All conflict between the two is gone, never to return. To me this smacks of a miracle. The Government has taken organized labor into its confidence and accepted its collaboration."

He told of the continuance of business even when the stores were utterly destroyed by bombs. The pushcarts and tables returned. Garages were hired for stores. The war brought a return to simplification and showed the superfluity of diversification and inventive urge, he said.

In Coventry, after the first day's attack leveled a big store, a garage was hired, fitted up and doing business on the third day, and by the end of the week was doing 60 per cent of the usual volume of business, he said.

Dr. Floyd L. Ruch, chief consultant of the Committee for National Morale of New York, spoke at today's session on "Maintaining Morale in 1942." He warned specifically against German propaganda. He gave two simple rules to guard against being victimized by Axis propaganda agents, as follows: 1. Do not accept unconfirmed stories told by comparative strangers and casual acquaintances. Ask them politely where they got their information. 2. Ask yourself, "Whose ax am I grinding if I believe this story and tell it?"

Merle Feinrod, associate price executive of the United States Office of Production Administration, said that unless effective control of prices is put into force immediately, we have possible inflation far greater than we have ever known. Inflation is beginning, but we forget that its effects hit back, he said.

Alvin E. Dodd, President of the American Management Association of New York, told the conference that salesmen who have been made "castaways" by the economic upheaval caused by the war, could be "rescued" in many ways.

Eight ways of helping them were proposed. 1. Allow them to work with dealers. 2. Allow them to work with customers. 3. Do market research. 4. Training. 5. Purchasing Department. 6. Office. 7. Miscellaneous. 8. A review of case stories from various companies.

Women Train in War Jobs

Continued from Page 1

bling; Woonsocket, 6, machine shop; Newport, 21, machine shop.

"Current training of women for war industry started in New England in Connecticut," said Mr. Conley. "It began in a regular trade course in Manchester, Conn., where the Pioneer Parachute Company, one of the three parachute concerns in the country at that time, is located. Courses were given for women in parachute making, parachute assembling and shroud line making. This was about a year ago.

"Since then Connecticut has done more than any other New England State, because the shortage of male labor there proved greatest. For instance, a gunbelt making course was opened at Middletown to train women to work in a plant there. General machine shop courses were arranged in Bridgeport and Hartford.

"Something out of the ordinary was provided in a course in blueprint reading and mathematics at New Britain. This was set up for women who were already employed in defense industries. The women taking it were prepared for supervisory positions.

"The war is bringing a grand opportunity to many women who have mechanical skill. They can often earn more in factories than in offices.

"Women are considered to have more finger dexterity than men. They can do almost everything that men can except the jobs requiring brawn, and even then the last war produced some women core makers in foundries. A study of 26 key industries recently made showed that of 1,800 types of job analyzed, 1,500 could be filled equally well by women.

"I have seen huge cranes at Bridgeport, Conn., operated by women. They came in during the last war and held their jobs. Similarly for more than 20 years women have been regularly employed on light assembly work at the torpedo station at Newport. The first World War gave them their chance. This war will do the same for many other women, who will continue on in industry and on a larger scale.

"There is no resistance to the training of women to be found in New England. Courses are given in local trade schools and by the National Youth Administration, and supplementary courses by individual companies.

"Recruitment for the public courses is carried on through applications made at the offices of the United States Employment Service. There is no charge for these courses.

"Among recent requests for training is one from the Westinghouse Company at Springfield, Mass., asking a blue-print reading and precision instruments course for women. The Textile Workers Union at Holyoke has called for a course in light machine work including drill presses.

"Three large machine tool plants in Springfield, Vt., are considering asking the training of 500 women. Taunton, Mass., has requested a plastics course for women. Webster has asked a light manufacturing course."

Women Excel at Some Jobs

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Alice Mascott

With the General Electric Company for 19 years, she shows Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, how to wind a motor.

Pay Increase Is Seen For Candy Makers

Women who do the professional candy making in Massachusetts seem set for a pay boost.

A new minimum wage board will be named by the State, and it is reported that a Federal board is also in the making.

"Candy workers and many others who are interested in better wages for women feel that the present State minimum does not furnish a living wage," Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts, said today.

"We are very anxious to call a new wage board to review the wages received by women in the candy industry and bring in a better wage scale."

The present minimum wage calls for 30 cents an hour for workers with experience of one year, 25 cents for workers with between six months and a year, and 20 cents an hour for those with less than six months.

These rates apply to the women and minors employed in candy concerns whose trade is confined to the neighborhood or at any rate is done entirely within the State. The intrastate nature of such local business brings their women under State law.

However, the bigger concerns which ship beyond Massachusetts come under the Federal Wage-Hour law because they are engaged in interstate business. The Federal minimum is 30 cents. In a number of industries the national base rate of 30 cents has been raised by industry committees, and it is said that a higher minimum for candy will be similarly sought.

The Federal and State minimums conflict, because the inexperienced worker in the big interstate plants gets 30 cents and in the little local concerns 20 cents.

Altogether there were 6,000 women and 2,000 men employed in candy and various forms of confectionary making in Massachusetts in 1938, according to the census. The number is doubtless higher today.

Announcement of the new State wage board for candy is expected next week.

At the same time a new wage board for beauty culture will also be established. This board will consider what constitutes a part-time employee, which is dubious under the present minimum wage order, and will possibly make also a revision of rates of pay and other phases.

There are 13,000 women and minors employed in 5,500 establishments in the State.

Public hearings will be held on the recommendations of both boards.

"Three Long Ones, Casey, She's Got a Top On"

Rounding a wooded bend, this huffing freight train nears one of the many picturesque covered bridges that span Vermont's rivers. This wooden structure has weathered wind, rain, snow, and the rumblings of the smoke-belching "iron horse" for many seasons but still it stands. The meandering Lamoille River is bridged by five other covered structures along its length.

Vermont Covers Its Bridges, Makes 21-Degree Curves Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 10 — Here in logical Vermont, the natives will pause a moment as one of their colorful railroad trains goes whistling under a covered bridge, and tell you, if you're curious—

"Well, if you're goin' t' build a railroad bridge . . .

"And if you're goin' t' keep the weather out . . .

"You'd better put a roof over it, hadn't you?"

Something of that kind must have lain behind original construction, back in the 90s, of Vermont's wooden covered railroad bridges.

The folks here are as proud of them as they are of their railroads —and that's mighty proud.

There are only six of the covered bridges left, now, after fire and storm and flood have taken their toll. While they stay, they are very much a part of the Vermont legend.

All Bridges on Two Railroads

Two of the State's railroads now have all six of the roofed-in bridges. They are the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain, and the Barre & Chelsea.

A third major Vermont railroad heads up here in the Vermont capital. It is the Montpelier & Wells River, a shuttle road that connects the Central Vermont line with the Boston & Maine at Woodsville, N. H. It climbs the Winooski River Valley, over Marshfield Hill, and threads through Groton State Forest Park on a steady up-grade that just verges on the mechanically impossible. If the grade were much steeper, the road would need cogs.

Railroad officials here don't consider the covered bridges a novelty. Certainly they don't attach any particular significance to them. The official attitude is simply that a railroad has to cross bridges somehow.

"Trains chugging through them toss aside sparks," you protest. "One would think they'd catch on fire."

The Dormouse in Alice In Wonderland couldn't have given a more candid reply.

"Oh,—they do, you know."

They Burn and Are Rebuilt

It's perfectly logical, you find. You build covered bridges to keep the weather out, and then you put steel plates on the trains to keep the sparks from flying.

Just the same, the bridges sometimes catch on fire. Old Number 68 on the Champlain line was built in 1899. One day a few years later a locomotive dropped a hot spark, and one of the two 125-foot spans was destroyed.

Non-plussed, the road officials put in some new timbers here and there, moved the east end over on the west end, built two new steel spans—and had a rather unique bridge when they were through.

These Vermont lines aren't the aristocratic, streamlined, mechanical wonders of a modern age. But they are making money—and they are what the folks want them to be: the homey type of railroad.

Passengers? Well, you can ride if you want to. The car that corresponds to a caboose on other freights is fitted for passengers, as well as baggage and mail. The conductor comes around in overalls to pick up your ticket, and you call him Harry.

"Can't Be Done," But It Is

Things move along in leisurely fashion. Milk is picked up from little stations and started on the long trip to Boston. Lumber, pulp, granite, and scores of odds and ends are handled back and forth.

The locomotive is its own shifter —it does all its own work in getting up a train. The station masters, too, are all-'round workers. Like as not, they live over their depots.

"Wes" Willard at Plainfield, for example, is the Western Union operator, handles Railway Express, carries the mail to the post office, delivers freight, runs a milk receiving station, and in his spare time plays village host and philosopher. If a committee of the Plainfield Fish and Game Club—say—wants to discuss the very latest in trout flies, it gathers around the depot stove. Nearly everybody has a turn around that stove, and for the youngsters, it's a liberal education.

The railroad front offices are always open and the big men approachable. They know their lines, too. Natives tell the story of contractors who made a special trip from the city to inquire about the safety of the Montpelier & Wells River Line.

Businesslike, the contractors posed one question after another. The roadmaster gave the answers quickly from memory. Not a glance into a record book. Couldn't stump him. It was a trifle irritating.

"What is your maximum curve on the line?"

"Twenty-one degrees."

"What? It isn't safe! It's impossible! They don't make locomotives that can negotiate curves that sharp."

"Better go see for yourself."

The contractors decided they would. They made a thorough investigation. They rode over every mile of the line. They wound in among the twists and turns of the Lamoille River, and found there just wasn't any place for the road to go except along the Lamoille River.

They came back, still incredulous.

"How sharp did you say those curves are?"

"Twenty-one degrees."

"You can't run a road like that."

"Waal . . . I dunno. We've been doing it since 1873."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Curtis String Quartet will play selections from Beethoven, Turina, and Dohnanyi in an afternoon concert at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Medieval Arts," by Miss Bullard, and "Venetian Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner, will be the subjects discussed. The public is invited at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the church edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 3:30 p. m.

"Columbia, a Jewel in the Sun," will be the title of an afternoon lecture by Mary Lincoln Orr, artist and writer. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have Elissa Landi, stage and screen actress, playwright and novelist, as a guest lecturer who will speak on the subject "The Theater of Today—What's Good About It and What's Bad." Mr. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. There will be an organ recital preceding the forum at 7:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend at the John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, Boston.

An evening of verse and prose may be enjoyed at a recital entitled "Messages of Inspiration." The recitations are from the pen of Prof. S. Cardoso de Silva. At Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Defense Bonds Sold Through Pay Roll Plan

Pay roll deduction plans for buying government defense savings bonds have been installed by 130 of the leading manufacturers of this State, it was announced recently by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

By this method workers are enabled to buy war bonds by automatic weekly payments.

While pay-roll deductions were originally recommended locally by the Associated Industries, the U. S. Treasury now insists that employers provide this facility.

Manufacturers throughout the State were so advised this week by S. T. MacQuarrie, of the Boston Edison Company, who is Chairman of the Defense Savings Bond Committee of the Associated Industries.

"This Association fully agrees with all the reasons which influence the Treasury in this respect and adds its voice to this appeal," commented Mr. MacQuarrie.

"It is not longer a matter of choice with employers; it is a matter of grim necessity that arises out of the peril of our time and supercedes all matters of inconvenience or difficulty of detail. If appeal to voluntary participation is not successful, you may be sure that the next step in compulsion."

Industrial establishments that have installed the plan operate in some cases through shop committees and, in other instances, through union committees to bring the matter to the attention of the employees. Weekly deductions in amounts authorized by the individual employee are made from the pay envelope, or check, and a bond is purchased for the employee when the amount deducted is sufficient.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow this morning, followed by clearing this afternoon. Snow accumulation 3 to 4 inches. Highest temperature near 22 degrees; fair and colder early tonight, light to gentle winds. Yesterday's main temperature was 15 degrees, temperature at 7:30 was 18 degrees.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder today, with some snow in the eastern portions, followed by clearing.

Maine and New Hampshire: Considerably cloudy today, followed by some light snow along the coast, and colder in the interior.

Vermont: Considerably cloudy and colder today, followed by clearing.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and colder today, with some snow, followed by clearing.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	18	New Orleans	44	31
Chicago	16	-9	New York	25	20
Denver	35	22	Norfolk	30	23
Helena	15	4	Philadelphia	25	19
Kansas City	16	2	St. Louis	25	-5
Miami	76	58	San Francisco	59	44
Minneapolis	-2	-14			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:01 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 5:32 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:02 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Monday, 6:31 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5.00 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:01 p. m.

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Nazi Experts Seen Directing Japanese Strategy in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Japan's grand strategy in the Far East is being mapped by Hitler's experts in Tokyo, Henry C. Wolfe, historical writer, recently returned here from a survey of Japan and the Orient, declared at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Astor Hotel today.

Mr. Wolfe was one of a trio of experts, including T. A. Bisson, Far Eastern expert of the association, and Hanson Baldwin, military correspondent of the New York Times, who asserted the hidden strengths of hitherto underrated Japan in answer to the luncheon topic: "How Strong Is Japan?"

Japan is attempting to translate into practice the geopolitik theories of Gen. Karl Haushofer, Nazi arch strategist, Mr. Wolfe declared, and hundreds of German Army, Navy and Air Force officers are in Japan with Nazi economic warfare agents, directing the Japanese military drive and the accompanying war economy.

Nazi Experts in Charge

"In the wing of the third floor of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel where I lived there were about two dozen German naval officers," Mr. Wolfe continued. "They went about their work in mufti. But one night there was a big banquet at the German Embassy which they attended in formal naval dress. These men are only part of the Nazi naval contingent in Japan. They are advising Japanese officers and working out grand strategy of Nippon's war against us.

"The attack on Pearl Harbor has all the earmarks of a Nazi-conceived week-end surprise blow. It showed the meticulous planning, perfectly integrated preparation and skillful execution characteristic of Hitler's moves. Whether there were actually any Germans in the planes over Hawaii, the men who directed the operation were undoubtedly Hitler's men in Japan."

General Haushofer's theories have adherents in the Japanese Army, Navy and Foreign Ministry, and "more than any other man alive, Haushofer has influenced Japanese militarists in their planning," Mr. Wolfe declared.

Mr. Bisson said Japan's victories to date have been a measure of America's refusal to evaluate Tokyo's preparations for a greater war which were made while carrying on the struggle with China.

"During the 1937-'40 period," he said, "Japan exchanged her gold reserve for what Hitler's 'guns for butter' program got for him—for an expanded war plant, for reserves of war materials, but, above all, for stocks of finished munitions. These stocks gave Japan air, land and gunfire superiority as well as naval superiority in the Philippines and Malaya."

"Second-Rate Power"

These facts, Mr. Bisson held, do not alter the point that "in all the fundamentals, Japan is industrially only a second-rate power." He warned that victory in Southeast Asia would supply Japan with most of its industrial needs, including rice, oil, tin, rubber, iron, manganese, coal, bauxite, copra, and chrome.

Against the possibility of Japan growing strong through attack, he held, was the fact that an alllied "scorched earth" policy might render some conquests nonproductive, while possible inability to produce high precision tools and shortage of skilled labor might prevent increases of output in airplanes, tanks and ships.

Mr. Baldwin estimated that the Japanese Army, strong in morale and including many veteran units, numbered 60 to 70 divisions—about 1,800,000 effectives, plus reserves, making a total of 3,000,000 men, of which one third were tied up in China, one third were ranged in Manchukuo against Russia, and one third were available for duty elsewhere.

He cautioned that Japan's morale may never break under the strain of war, declaring the Japanese forces would have to be destroyed on land, sea and in the air to be beaten.

Committee Named On Aid of Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Designed to give added attention to the security, education and health problems of American children and youth during wartime, an Emergency Co-operating Committee for Children and Youth has been established through the efforts of Marshall Field, chairman of the National Citizens Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, it was announced here today.

Committee members, drawn from the White House Conference group and the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, voiced the opinion that health and vital interests of children and youth would be threatened during the war years unless adequate protective measures were taken and that such measures were essential to defense and national security.

Floyd W. Reeves, director of the American Youth Commission and new chairman of the Co-operating Committee, and Homer Folks, of the National Citizens Committee, new Vice-Chairman, issued a statement on Jan. 7 declaring in part:

"The new committee will devote primary attention to nation-wide dissemination of the findings and recommendations for children and youth which have resulted from the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy and from the American Youth Commission's six years intensive research into problems of youth."

Newspaper Carriers Sell 5,000,000 War Stamps

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 10 (AP)—More than 5,000,000 10-cent defense savings stamps have been sold in Pennsylvania by newspaper carrier boys, the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association reported yesterday.

The association said carriers for 100 daily state newspapers are cooperating in the drive and have led the nation in number of sales thus far. The campaign was started by the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

Getting News of That Prize Snapshot

Mail's Wonderful, but When There's an Award . . . !

This is how the soldiers look when they gather for mail distribution at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. It had an added interest for one Private, Charles Ferris, because he received word that he had won the first prize in the Servicemen's Photographic Contest.

Soldier's Photo Wins $25 Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Mail delivery time in soldier camps throughout the country is epitomized in a snapshot by Private Charles Ferrie, of Fort Bragg, N. C., winner of the first prize of $25 in the Service Men's Photography Contest, sponsored by the Hobby Guild of America. By sheer force of its appeal, entirely unposed and in the best style of the candid photographer, Private Ferrie's picture came out first in a total of more than 500 entries submitted from 67 camps in 33 States by soldiers and officers of the armed forces.

Second prize went to Private Bill Perry, of Fort Warren, Wyo.; third to Flying Cadet A. G. C. Easson, of Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; fourth to Private Allen Howard, of Fort Jackson, Miss., and fifth to Sergeant A. O. Whittle, of Fort Sill, Okla.

All the winning prints, together with those awarded honorable mention, are on exhibit all this week until Saturday at Bloomingdale's Department Store, Lexington Avenue at Fifty-Ninth Street, here. Following the exhibit, the show will go to department stores from coast to coast where it will be exhibited under the auspices of war relief organizations.

Rubber Reclaiming Machine Released

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Company has made available to all American rubber reclaiming concerns a machine developed in its laboratories said to be capable of saving 34,000,000 pounds of rubber annually.

John L. Collyer, President of Goodrich, said the principal function of the machine was to eliminate the necessity of discarding, in the reclaiming process, the rubber surrounding the wire beads in used tire rims.

He estimated the amount of the rubber thus thrown away in the course of a year has been around 17,000 tons, or an amount equivalent to the annual output or more than 9,000,000 far eastern rubber trees.

Ex-RAF Pilot Officer—American—In U. S. Army

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10 (AP)—Albert W. Strauel, Colorado ranch youth, who won his wings as a Royal Air Force pilot officer, was sworn into the United States Army as an ordinary private while his application for assignment to the Air Corps remained under consideration.

Mr. Strauel volunteered at Ottawa, Canada, Feb. 17, 1941, and put in 150 hours of combat flying with the American Eagle Squadron in England before returning to his Alamosa, Colo., ranch home last summer.

He volunteered in the RAF because he could not meet the United States Air Corps' requirement for two years of college education for a flying cadet appointment, a requirement which still has him stopped temporarily.

"I could go to night school or something to get the education requirements, but in the meantime I could be getting a few Japs," Private Strauel observed.

Girl Finds $500 Bill; Gets Reward of $250

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The story of the $500 bill which 13-year-old June Millard picked off the floor of a department store postal station ended happily all around. The bill was restored to its rightful owner, the Countess Humann Guilleminot, who gave June $250 as a reward for her honesty in turning the bill over to the police.

"America has been so good to me that I'm happy that an American will profit from this," said the Countess, a French refugee. June in going to get a Girl Scout outfit, some skates, and a trench coat she's wanted—and will top her brother Orson in defense stamp purchases.

British Bear Nazis Little Hatred, London Y. W. C. A. President Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—British civilians have a noticeable lack of hatred for Germans who bomb them, Mrs. Arthur Grenfell, President of the British Y. W. C. A., reported here today.

"It is queer how impersonal air raids have become," the British Y. W. C. A. leader observed. "They are regarded as a bolt out of the blue. That a human being is dropping the bombs, one doesn't seem to visualize."

Mrs. Grenfell described the British as singularly free from a "deep-seated sense of hatred." They have the feeling, she said, that they are fighting for an ideal, rather than against any group of people.

Several thousand Y. W. C. A. workers in the British Isles are making "Christian care" a reality for the large number of young women continually shifted around in industrial, military or farm jobs, Mrs. Grenfell said. "We try to make living graceful even in the airdromes where the women watch bombers go off to fight and wait to see which ones return. Sometimes our contribution may be only a hot beverage, a comfortable bed or a sympathetic ear tuned to personal problems, but it is given in the spirit in which women ministered to Christ."

In keeping with the Y. W. C. A.'s policy to "reach across barbed wire of prison camps" in its ministrations, her group is providing recreation and educational facilities for about 3,000 German women interned in the British Isles, Mrs. Grenfell said. Similar services are being rendered British women prisoners in Germany through a World Y. W. C. A. staff member, a Danish woman, stationed in Germany.

Mrs. Grenfell, who has been in Canada since November, came here to attend a meeting of the World's Y. W. C. A. Executive Committee. She is a guest of Lady Halifax at the British Embassy.

N.Y. Recreation Group Can Keep Up Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 10—The National Recreation Association announced the successful completion of its emergency campaign to close the year without reduction of the war recreation services being performed by the Association.

In a message going to about 2,500 volunteers serving on boards responsible for local recreation programs, Howard Braucher, President of the Association, reported the successful completion of the campaign and urged them further to expand their programs in 1942 to serve more effectively the war effort.

Susan Lee, Secretary of the Board of Directors, declared, "Once again the people of America have demonstrated with their financial support their belief in the fundamental value of the nonsectarian community recreation services provided by more than 1,200 cities that now report to the National Recreational Association."

Austrian's Release Favored as Aid to U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The release of Dr. Fritz Hansgirg, Austrian-born natural scientist, has been recommended by a three-man civilian board hearing appeals of Axis country nationals detained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy said a final decision would be made by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Doctor Hansgirg, technical advisor at the Permanente Magnesium plant in Los Altos, was taken into custody after the declaration of war last month and has been held in the San Jose jail. Officials of the magnesium plant have been seeking his release in order that they might have the benefit of his technical guidance.

Release of 11 other persons also was recommended by the board.

Machinists on Navy Job End Union Restrictions

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Civilian machinists working on emergency Navy ship conversions have voted to eliminate union restrictions on Saturday afternoon employment, the Navy said.

The International Association of Machinists, expressing a desire to expedite completion of the work, first voted to work Saturday afternoons without pay. At the request of the Navy, however, the union later agreed to accept time and a half pay to conform with Navy contracts. Union contracts provide for double time pay on Saturday afternoons.

Serve With Silence Drive Pushed by Navy

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Navy is pushing a "serve with silence" campaign, designed to discourage gossip about its activities.

Posters reminiscent of Great Britain early in the war are going up throughout the Los Angeles harbor area.

Catch phrases also are being circularized, such as:

"A slip of the lip may sink a ship."

"That friendly chap may tell a Jap."

"Can you keep a secret? Ok, keep it."

Dude Ranches of West Seek Shetland Ponies

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Colorado's dude ranchers are scouting around for Shetland ponies and burros in anticipation of a juvenile invasion.

Robert Warren, State Publicity Director, said many ranchers were receiving inquiries from parents who want to send their children from congested defense areas next summer.

Banks Offer $500 Rewards For Aircraft Victories

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—The personnel of each American aircraft which destroys a Japanese, German or Italian capital battleship or aircraft carrier will receive $500 from the Florida National Group of Banks.

The sum, to be divided equally, will be paid upon official verification of sinkings by the War or board of directors announced.

Internment Ordered

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Japanese news agency, Domei, radiocast yesterday a Manila dispatch saying that all Allied nationals in occupied parts of the Philippines had been ordered to report by next Thursday to Japanese Army authorities for internment. (Yesterday the Berlin radio said some 4,000 Americans and Britons already had been interned.)

The internment, Domei said, was ordered for "their own protection."

"Those failing to report by next Thursday will be summarily dealt with on the presumption that they are engaging in hostile 'fifth column' activities."

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Prices and Your Purse: $2.09 Stickers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, Jan. 10

If you own an automobile, be it jalopy or Rolls Royce, you are being given from Jan. 26 to Feb. 1 to buy a federal auto-use sticker at your post office or Internal Revenue Collector's office for $2.09.

If you find the crush impossible, wire your Congressman and he may get the tax repealed. The Treasury hopes so.

Questionable Flavor

Peppermint drops are a delicacy this week. Dealers and consumers have been invited by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to tell why peppermint, a product of the Midwest and West Coast, has doubled in price since the middle of November and to be told why it should not have.

Anent Hoarding

Here is consumer advice direct from the White House via President Roosevelt's budget message:

"I do not at present propose general consumer ration cards . . .

"Restraint in consumption, especially of scarce products, may make necessary fewer compulsory measures . . .

"Hoarding should be encouraged in only one field, that of defense saving bonds."

Milk Strategy

Fresh milk on the doorstep every day is a luxury we may have to forego this wartime. The Office of Production Management has recommended to dairies that house-to-house deliveries of milk be limited to every other day to conserve trucks, tires and gasoline.

Uniform Urge

"Don't order any more woolen clothes than you actually need, and above all don't order a uniform unless you belong to a service which requires a uniform. Don't order a uniform merely because you think you would look well in one."

That advice to women came this week from Mrs. Dwight Davis, Director of Red Cross Volunteer Services, prodded by the OPM's warning of a wool shortage.

Wool Warning

Difficulty in getting Australian wool across the Pacific has also led to a warning to knitters: "Don't take Red Cross yarn home with you to knit unless it is your intention to finish the garment immediately. Return every scrap of extra yarn."

What About My Car?

The American Automobile Association is trying to calm fears of possible private automobile commandeering. If the time for commandeering ever comes, said Thomas P. Henry, Association President, the public will have been mentally prepared for it by military emergencies.

Meanwhile, loose talk is being used to scare motorists into selling their cars to second-hand dealers in order to avoid commandeering.

Wasted Words

Publicity in the waste-paper salvage campaign has got ahead of local collection facilities, with the result that housewives in many cities have cellars full of old newspapers, wrapping paper and cardboard boxes that dealers and charitable agents won't bother to collect.

Mr. Henderson this week asked waste-paper dealers, charitable institutions, Boy Scouts and others to multiply their efforts to collect more scrap.

Rocking Chairs, Maybe

Furniture makers are caught between a shortage of metals, glues and finishes and a new boom caused by restrictions on automobiles.

The "let's go" attitude of the American which has tended to make home merely a resting place between trips will perforce change. "There will be those who will now desire for the first time to equip their households comfortably and beautifully," Julius H. Amberg, assistant to the Secretary of War, told furniture manufacturers this week.

Wheat Foresight

The wheat the Government has stored up during the depression is coming in handy now.

After Pearl Harbor, wheat prices shot up. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard threatened to sell a little of his stock. Wheat prices stopped their antics. Wheat is our basic food, and fortunately for our pocketbooks we have plenty.

Nickel News

Postage stamp machines and automatic restaurants are exempt from the sharp curtailments just ordered in the use of critical metals for vending machines.

Alcohol Ban

Consumers who don't take alcohol internally may feel the pinch of new OPM conservation orders in the automobile radiators or their perfume bottles.

New OPM orders forbid the use of alcohol for manufacture or packaging as anti-freeze and cuts its use in toiletries and tooth paste.

Movement of Aliens In N. Y. Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 — German, Austrian, Japanese, and Italian aliens in New York City must give notice a week before taking any trip outside the environs of the city, according to regulations agreed upon by United States Attorneys Mathias F. Correa and Harold M. Kennedy yesterday.

Similar notice also must be given before any trip outside the five Boroughs lasting overnight or longer, Mr. Correa, whose Southern Federal District includes Manhattan and the Bronx, and Mr. Kennedy, whose Eastern District takes in Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island.

They declined to set exact limits on the term "environs" of New York, urging aliens in doubt to consult the proper authorities. "Enemy aliens" must give notice before making any permanent change of address and such information must also be given to the alien registration authorities, they said. Violation of the regulations may subject the offender to summary internment, they warned.

"Enemy aliens" in Manhattan and the Bronx should report to the United States Court House in Foley Square, near Chambers Street, and persons living in the three other Boroughs of the City should report to the Federal Building at Washington and Johnson in the Borough Hall district of Brooklyn.

Exchange Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator John Thomas (R) of Idaho said yesterday Secretary of State Cordell Hull had informed him that the State Department would attempt to negotiate with Japan for the return of American citizens on the Pacific islands of Wake and Guam, now in enemy hands.

More than 600 Idaho residents were employed on the islands by the Morrison-Knudsen Construction Company of Boise, Idaho, on defense projects, and Senator Thomas wrote Secretary Hull about their case.

"Arrangements are being made on a reciprocal basis for the exchange of diplomatic missions," Secretary Hull wrote in reply.

"While an effort will be made to complete similar arrangements for the exchange of non-official Americans, no assurance can as yet be given that it will be possible to effect the returns of Americans from the islands mentioned."

PERSONAL PROBLEMS

that come up every day

by Elizabeth Ann Baker

AN EASY LIFE IN THE KITCHEN

Feel sorry for your feet at the end of a busy day? Save steps by arranging Work Centers in your kitchen. One for preparing food. One for cooking. One for serving. One for clearing away and washing up.

* * *

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* * *

When you do your mixing, be sure the table is at a comfortable height. Below, a chart to make your Rumford baking even easier.

YOUR HEIGHT	MIXING TABLE HEIGHT
4 feet 11 inches	30 inches
5 feet	30½ inches
5 feet 1 inch	31 inches
5 feet 2 inches	31½ inches
5 feet 3 inches	32 inches
5 feet 4 inches	32½ inches
5 feet 5 inches	33½ inches
5 feet 6 inches	34 inches
5 feet 7 inches	34½ inches
5 feet 8 inches	35½ inches
5 feet 9 inches	36 inches

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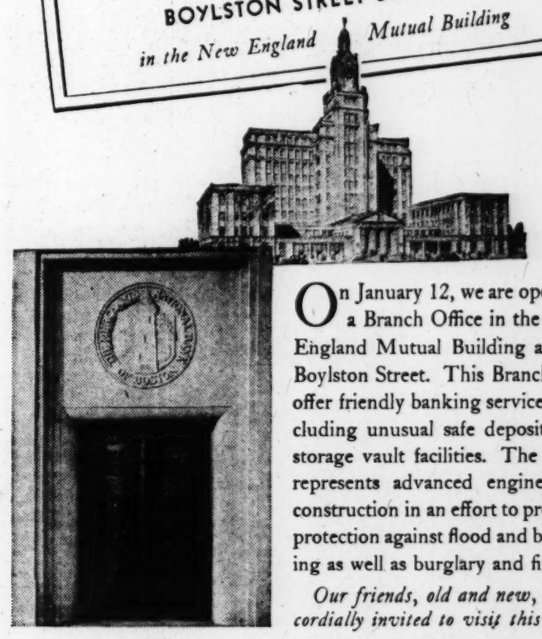

On January 12, we are opening a Branch Office in the New England Mutual Building at 513 Boylston Street. This Branch will offer friendly banking services, including unusual safe deposit and storage vault facilities. The vault represents advanced engineering construction in an effort to provide protection against flood and bombing as well as burglary and fire.

Our friends, old and new, are cordially invited to visit this office

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON
28 STATE STREET and 513 BOYLSTON STREET
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Parents Aid Celebration At Ruggles School

To freshen up for the 20th birthday parties at the Ruggles Street Nursery School next Tuesday and Wednesday, fathers, mothers and teachers of the two-to-five-year-old children last night donned old clothes and tackled the job of mending and painting all the small chairs, tables, chests, toys, and other equipment as their gift to the school. This is just one instance of the neighborliness fostered by the school.

When they arrived the parents found the work laid out methodically in various rooms of the floors, the mending of furniture for the men, the sewing-mending of bibs, sheets, and towels in a pile for the mothers, and the painting to be done first on the articles which needed no repairing. Apple green and a warm cream are the colors of the friendly school, the demonstration center of the Nursery Training School of Boston, at 355 Marlborough Street.

Tricycles, kiddie cars, doll's beds, doll carriages, large blocks and nests of boxes, cans to hold beads, sand toys, and other playthings all emerged bright and smiling after their faces were freshened. About 50 workers were on hand and devoted the entire evening to the project. Annual painting and renovation has been contributed by the parents for a number of years, during the spring vacation, but this year was advanced because of the Parents' Open House Tuesday evening and the morning at home from 10:30 a. m., to noon, Wednesday. "Ruggles Street," as it is called, is a member of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign.

Thirty women representing the parents, staff, alumnae association, and corporation of the Nursery School and the Nursery Training School are arranging the two-day anniversary program in Roxbury and at 355 Marlborough Street, Boston. Mrs. Joseph S. Hayes of Cambridge is chairman.

Consistently carrying on the war-preparation measures for the care of small children which the director of the Nursery Training School, Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, began teaching to women volunteers last June, the committee is high lighting emergency instructions with its forthcoming social gatherings. Dr. Eliot, first in the United States to organize a course in child care for wartime, and chairman of a State and a national committee working with this objective, will address about 300 parents at the Ruggles Street Open House Tuesday night, at 147 Ruggles Street, Roxbury. She will also welcome guests at the morning meeting to be held at the nursery school at 10:30 on Wednesday.

Dr. Eliot will speak Wednesday at the Training School reception on Marlborough Street, following a brief talk by Mrs. Robert Homans, of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. There will be an illustrated exhibit with a panel on defense in relation to child care at the reception.

By a Staff Photographer

Confer on Home Affairs

Miss Ethel Wright (left), Program Chairman, and Mrs. Margia B. Abbott, President, of the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association, which is having a general meeting at Simmons College, Boston, this morning. Prof. Edward Schwarz, head of the Textile Department of M. I. T., is the speaker.

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Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 11

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Jan. 12

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc). Mondays Through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"The Voice of the Nazi." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today on Short Waves

For Sunday, January 11

Moscow—4:40 p. m.—English Period. 7:35 meg., 40.7 m.

London—5:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"War Commentary." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Britain's Greetings to Namesake Towns in America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English. RAN, 9.60 meg., 31 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Overture, Mozart; Spanish Rhapsody, Maurice Ravel; "Transfiguration of the Night," Opus 4, Arnold Schomberg. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.73mc (25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (Spanish and English Announcements).

WBOS 11.87mc (25.26m)

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Classical Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Book Review (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Music to Read By (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera (Mozart's "The Magic Flute").
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

For Sunday, January 11

9.70mc (30.9m) or 11.79mc (25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3:00 p. m.—Lecture on Christian Science, presented under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond Hill, New York.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in English, German and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in Latin America with the Vagabond Traveler (Recorded).
6:00 p. m.—Candlelight Music.
6:15 p. m.—Rotary International Program (Transcribed).

WBOS 11.87mc, 25.26m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Out Today (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra Portuguese.
6:00 p. m.—WBOS News Room of the Air (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—Musicale Interlude.
6:53 p. m.—Made in America (English).
6:57 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Courier (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Great Voices of Victor (Spanish) (Recordings).
8:30 p. m.—American Aviation (Spanish).
8:45 p. m.—Inter-American Rhythms.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Metropolitan Auditions (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:30 p. m.—Stamp Journal (English).
10:45 p. m.—I'm an American (English).
11:00 p. m.—Radio City Music Hall.

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Calendar of Women's Clubs Events Scheduled Next Week

Tomorrow

Professional Women's Club—Meeting in Salle Moderne, Statler Hotel, Boston. Joseph A. Gainard, Commander, U. S. N., formerly Captain of the City of Flint, will speak, 3:30 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston—Kodachrome slides, "The Four Seasons in Northern New Hampshire," by Guy L. Shorey. At 8 o'clock.

Monday

Brookline Woman's Club—Legislative Day. Town Meeting. Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, 2 o'clock.

Medford Hillside Mothers' Club—Meeting. "History and Art of Needlework," by Nora Hurley. Music by piano quartet. Mrs. Fred W. Coy, Chairman. Universalist Vestry, 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—Public Meeting. Entertainment by The Bostonians Male Choir, with Eleanor Whitney, soprano, and Warren Shumway directing. Mrs. Paul Bowler, Chairman. At Fortnightly Headquarters, Common Street, 2 p. m.

Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts—Prof. George N. Halm to speak on "Inflation Here and in Germany." Home of Mrs. Phineas W. Sprague, 199 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 3 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Meeting of play-reading group of Dramatic Committee, Mrs. Geoffrey Hall, Chairman. To read "Martha Washington." At the home of Mrs. Benjamin P. Bill, 2:15 p. m. Refreshments will be served.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Free lectures on Home Defense, open to the public, begin tonight at 8 o'clock, Corinthian Hall, 523 Franklin Street, continuing on successive Mondays.

D. A. R., Old Boston Chapter—Meeting and tea. A program by Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood, "New England Nosegay." 1:30 o'clock at the State Rooms, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston.

D. A. R., Lucy Jackson Chapter—Regular meeting. Lawrence B. Fletcher, Secretary of Trustees of Public Reservations, will present pictures of "Beautiful and Historic Places from Cape Cod to the Berkshires," Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 o'clock.

D. A. R., Old South Chapter—Meeting, vestry of Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. Program in charge of Mrs. Fred P. Kinney, Americanism Chairman.

D. A. R., Warren and Prescott Chapter—Meeting at Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 3 p. m. Hostesses: Mrs. Henry H. Freeman, Mrs. Philip S. Johnson, Mrs. Robert G. Valentine. Speaker, Mrs. Joseph C. Hawes, Curator of Atkinson-Lancaster Collection, on "What's in a Name." Executive Board meets 2 p. m.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Meeting of the travel class. At the home of Mrs. Louis O. Wilson, 87 Austin Street, 2 p. m. Refreshments will be served.

Women Musicians' Club—Meeting at 8:15 p. m., Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston. Miss Janet Cameron, pianist, and Martha Carle presenting a dance group. Refreshments. Guests welcome.

Tuesday

Professional Women's Club—Business meeting, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston, 7:30 p. m. Program at 8 p. m. Miss Beth Cary, Chairman.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Literature Day. Marion T. Rudkin reviews season's books. Chairman Mrs. G. R. Barnstead, Jr. Tea hostesses: Miss Alice V. Peyton, Miss Ida G. FitzGerald. Legion Hall, Common Street, 2:30 p. m.

Townsend Woman's Club—Literature Day. Mrs. Franklin Morrison, Chairman. Speaker, Mrs. Evelyn Warren, "Book Parade." West Townsend Baptist Church, 2:45 p. m.

Woman's City Club—S. K. Ratcliffe to speak on "1942—The Crucial Year" at 11:00 a. m. in the club house, 40 Beacon Street, Boston. Refreshments served 10:30 to 11:00 o'clock.

Lawrence Woman's Club — Annual open meeting, 2:30 p. m., in auditorium of Y. W. C.A. "Singing Satires" by Vandy Cape and pianist. Mrs. Andrew B. Sutherland will preside.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Dessert hour at 1 o'clock followed by meeting at which Dramatic Committee will present one-act comedy, "Her Day Off." Mrs. Peter F. McCarty, Chairman.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Program and refreshments. Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty will speak on the Junior Police Corps of the Boston Police Department. Unitarian Parish House.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Meeting. Louise Dyer Harris to speak on "The Poet's Funny Bone." High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Belmont Woman's Club—Meeting. Program in charge of Literature Committee. Marion T. Rudkin on "Books for Pleasure and Profit." Music by Stanley Souster, bass. Town Hall, 2 o'clock.

Woman's City Club—Dinner. John H. Sherburne to speak on "Plans for Civilian Evacuation," 7:00 p. m. at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Southern Brookline Garden Club—Meeting at home of Mrs. William Karmazine, 193 Wallis Road. Program, "Fun With Flowers," in charge of Mrs. David Halbersleben. Assistant hostesses, Mrs. Gervase Flick, Mrs. George F. Garrity, Mrs. Francis Fogerty.

Shut-In Society, Massachusetts Branch—Annual meeting, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Luncheon 12:30 o'clock, followed by business meeting. Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, President. Election of officers.

D. A. R., Hannah Winthrop Chapter—Program of early American music, 2:00 p. m., Commander Hotel, Cambridge.

D. A. R., Johanna Aspinwall Chapter—Annual bridge tea, at home of Miss Margaret Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, 2:30 p. m.

Thursday

Brewster Woman's Club—Current Events meeting. Mrs. Louis W. Crocker to speak. Music by Crowell Trio. Tea Hostess, Mrs. Clara Consodine. Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Wilmington Women's Club—Meeting, in charge of American Home Committee. Luncheon at 12:30 followed by lecture at 1:30 by Esther Carter Snow, "Helpful Hints on Food Preparation." Business session 2:30. Mrs. Harold E. Melzar presiding. Polly Paine to talk on interior decoration.

Fourth District American Home Conference—All-day conference at Brightelmstone Clubhouse, 541 Cambridge Street, Allston, at 10:30 a. m.

College Club—Saville R. Davis of The Christian Science Monitor to speak on "The Struggle for the Mediterranean." 8:00 p. m. Pourers: Laura M. Dwight, Katherine D. Hardwick.

Friday

Waltham Woman's Club—Citizenship Training Day. Adelaide C. Philbrook, Chairman. Dr. Russell H. Stafford to speak "In Praise of Aimlessness." Joanne Johnson, pianist. Hovey Memorial, 2:15 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Meeting and entertainment. Character portrayals by Nan Lagestedt: 2:30 p. m., Congregational Church Vestry.

Friday Club of Everett—Meeting and illustrated lecture by Mrs. John Kimball, a Past President of the State Federation, on "T Wharf." Mrs. Joseph F. Praument, soloist. At the clubhouse, 2 o'clock.

First Parish-Unitarian Church Woman's Alliance—Parish dinner. Speaker: Prof. Laurence Irving, head of the Department of Biology, Swarthmore College. Mrs. William N. Irving, President, in charge of the evening; 7:45 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Luncheon for club members, followed by book review by Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo, before reading group, Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Regular meeting. Dr. Benedict Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Music in the Cambridge Schools, to speak. Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—American Home Day, all-day program. Talk by Mrs. Harris G. LeRoy at 10:15 a. m. on work of Pi Beta Phi School in Tennessee. Cooking demonstration by Miss Pearson of Boston Edison Company. Demonstration luncheon at 12:30 served by Burnham & Morrill Company. Illustrated lecture, 2:30, by Roger Wirthington of Adams & Sweets, on interior decoration.

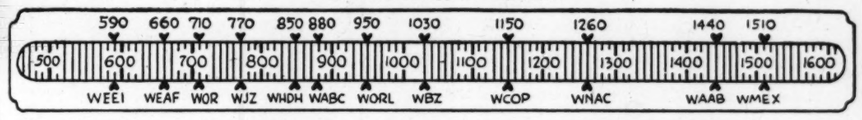
Woodbourne Woman's Club—Federation Day, 2:30 p. m., in Upham Memorial Church. Mrs. Dana E. Sargent, Treasurer of Boston City Federation of Organizations, to speak. Hostesses, Mrs. A. Robert Martin and Mrs. Howard A. Wilson.

Saturday

New Hampshire's Daughters—Business meeting and program, including refreshments. Sally Pfeiffer, reporter and columnist, to speak. Solarium of Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Highlights and Halftones	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Joan Tetzel	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	Cruiser "San Diego"	"Italian Melodies"	Francine; popular music
12:45			Hits and Bits	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Ray Kinney's Orchestra,	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures,	"What's on the Air"	"Call to Youth"; talk	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	Buffalo Serenade	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches
2:15	Books; guest	Mozart's "The Magic	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	Flute," with Alexander	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.;	M. I. T.-Boston Uni-	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	Kipnis, Rosa Bok,	Jeanette Davis, songs	versity Debate	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Jarmila Novotna,	"Defense & Your Dollar"	M. I. T. Boston Uni-	Sports Results
3:15	Country Journal	Charles Kullman, John	Parents-Teachers Cong.	versity Debate	Sports Results
3:30	United We Stand	Brownlee, Karl Lauf-	"Campus Capers"; or-	Carolina Playmakers:	Sports Results
3:45	United We Stand	ketter, Friedrich	chestra; songs	drama, U. of N. Carolina	Sports Results
4:00	"Young Americans	Schorr; Bruno Walter,	News; Week-end Whimsy	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:15	in the Making"	conductor	Sports Comments	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:30	News; Matinee at	Metropolitan Opera:	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45	Meadowbrook	Mozart's "The Magic	Melodic Strings	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Flute"	Design for Dancing	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Opera; Piano Duo	Design for Dancing	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:45	ductor	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	It's Dance Time	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Dennis McEvoy	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Golf Tournament	Dance Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	It's Dance Time; Sports,	Five Star News
7:30	Jobs for Defense	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Grand Ole Opry	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
7:45	Jobs for Defense	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	Knickerbocker Playhouse	America Preferred:	Committee for Refugees.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Mischa Elman, violinist	Musical Program
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Ted Steele; variety pro-	'Truth or Consequences';	Basil O'Connor	101st Vets Association
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	gram	quiz program	News Service	K. Mendelssohn
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta, "H. M. S. Pina-	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Rochester Civic Orch.;	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	fore"; Marion Claire,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	G. Fraser Harrison, con.	Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	"Orchestra Presents,"	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics-Johnstown
10:15	Sen. Claude Pepper,	with Frank Black,	"Confidentially Yours"	Orchestra	Hockey Game
10:30	Olga Coelho, songs,	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Orchestra	Hockey Game; News,
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	Talk: Dance	News; Music	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Time: Dance Or-	Paul Whiteman's Orch.,	Local News; F. C. Walker	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30	chestra; Vaughn	Val Olman's Orchestra,	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo; vocalists; come-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Monroe's Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	dians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Eton Boys"; quartet	nade"	Religious service
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air,	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air,	Jean Cavall	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance";	Musical Album	Manner"; music
10:45	Wings Over Jordan,	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00	News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	St. Paul's service	Church service	eretta: recordings
11:15	sky, pianist	Piano Duo	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:30	Trinity Church	Religious program	St. Paul's service	Church service	eretta; recordings
11:45	Trinity Church	Religious program	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple service,	Gilbert & Sullivan: recrds
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Don Maestro	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	"America's Promise"	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir,	Orchestra; soloists	"America's Promise"	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to Learn-	Studio program	Studio program	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	ing; speakers	Studio program	Studio program	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00	Spirit of '42	Great Plays: "Poirier's	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Caesar, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42	Son-in-Law," by Emile	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range
2:30	The World Today	Augier; Jules Sandeau;	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today	Barret Clark, narrator	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	monic Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Dmitri Mitropo-	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	"Castles in the Air"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	lous, conductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	National Defense talk	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	"Musical Brazil"	Reviewing Stand: aus-	Religious program
4:15	monic Symphony	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	First Naval District	"The Shadow"; drama	Defense Varieties";	Olympics - Johnstown
4:45	Or.; James Melton	Navy program	"The Shadow"; drama	speakers; orchestra	hockey game
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing':	Religious program
5:15	Swarthcut; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	Ukrainian Cossack Cho.	Religious program
5:30	Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers;	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00	Theater: Ann Soth-	"Keep Guessing"; quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15	ern, 'Awful Truth'	program	prano; violin and organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or,	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Alvino	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Myrna Loy	Sergeant Quirt	Rey's Orchestra; songs	Invitation to the Waltz	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	ter: drama	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air,	Classical Album
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15	Hour: Artur Rod-	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30	zinski, con.; Robert	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe In Our
9:45	Casadesus, piano	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:15	It"; quiz program,	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Five Star News
10:45	J. Sears Presents	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Sunny Dunham's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You': British	Day's End; Music
11:45	Alvino Rey's Orch.	Music You Want	dramatization	Govt. Official Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Harry Owne's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Orchestra; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News,	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital; songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Military Marches
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Orchestra	Military Marches
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	United States Naval	Margaret Janis, songs
2:45	'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00	Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Del Castillo, organ	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Carl Hoff's Orch.; News	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee;

Fast Cruiser, the 6,000-Ton San Diego, Put in Service at the Boston Navy Yard

New England To Double Its War Efforts

From half to two-thirds of New England's manufacturing capacity must be turned into war production if this region is to carry its share of President Roosevelt's war program, the New England Council reported today.

War contracts placed in New England by the end of 1941 totalled approximately $2,500,000,000. Of this about 10 per cent was assigned to expansion of industrial facilities.

Between 25 and 33 per cent of the plant capacity of the region had been devoted to war work just before the Pearl Harbor attack.

These percentages will have to double, declared the Council, to fit in with the program submitted to Congress by the President.

"This means that more workers will be released from consumer industries and moved into war industries," the Council commented.

"Training programs will be speeded up to supply an increasing stream of skilled and semi-skilled workers. To achieve the necessary man and woman power essential for realization of New England's share in our production goal will require the united effort of all New England's human resources."

Analyzing the war contracts that have come into this region, the New England Council points out:

"Nearly half of the entire amount went for naval and maritime ship construction.

"Another 20 per cent, or about $500,000,000, was for construction of airplanes, engines and parts.

"Aproximately $600,000,000 went into the purchase of other types of industrial goods, an amount equal to not more than 10 per cent of our annual industrial capacity."

When the $2,500,000,000 of defense contracts are divided between the two years of 1940 and 1941, it is apparent, the report said, that two-thirds of the amount was awarded in the first year and only one-third during the entire past year.

"Some 65 per cent of the $1,600,000,000 let in war contracts in 1940 went for ships, and a large share of the remainder for airplane manufactures and ammunition—in short, fighting tools," the Council continued.

"This year, however, the volume and variety of defense purchases have widened out over the entire industrial fabric of New England, accounting for the progressive upward rise in the physical volume of industrial output for the region."

New England's industrial output has increased 40 per cent since the beginning of the defense program, using the last peace year, 1939, as the base, the report added.

The substantial gains in New England production were achieved during the off season by maintaining production schedules during periods of normal letdown.

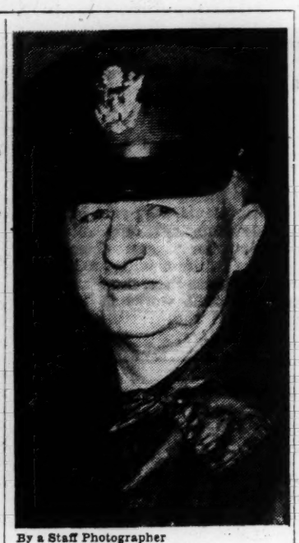
By last October New England output reached a new high of 143 per cent of the 1939 base, the Council found. Production at the close of 1941 was estimated at approximately the rate prevailing in October.

Registrants of Feb. 16 Last on Draft Lists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said that he expected the nation's manpower for military needs in the next several months to be taken from men between 21 and 37 years, with those registering Feb. 16 probably being put at the bottom of the draft lists.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, General Hershey cautioned that local draft boards should not indiscriminately classify men for immediate service because the United States had entered the war.

He expressed the opinion draft boards would be more drastic in putting men in Class 1-A, but added present plans did not call for induction of men from other classifications unless they are reclassified as 1-A. He said the time might be near when men classified as 1-B, for slight physical defects, would be reclassified for active service.



By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry

Designated as Commander of the New England Frontier Section.

N.E. Command Under Man Of Wide Training

Succeeding Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby as Commanding General of the important First Corps Area will be Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, recently designated as Commander of the newly formed New England Frontier Section, an emergency war measure.

From 1936 to March, 1939, General Terry was Executive Officer of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays in the Philippines with headquarters at Fort Mills.

Since Sept. 26, 1940, genial and natty General Terry, a native of Abbeville, Alabama, has been commander of the First Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at the Army Base, South Boston. The First Coast Artillery District, now the New England Frontier Section, comprises the Harbor Defenses of Boston, Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, N. H.; New Bedford, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, and Long Island Sound.

West Point Man

Like General Wilby, the new First Corps Area Commander is a graduate of West Point.

General Terry's early service was with coast artillery units at Fort McHenry, Maryland, from May to August, 1908, and Fort Howard, Maryland, where he served until June, 1912.

After serving on recruiting duty until 1915 he was ordered to the Panama Canal Zone where he was Mine Commander of the Coast Defenses of Cristobal until August, 1917. Returning to the United States in the summer of 1917 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, Commanding General of the 80th Division, in which capacity he served until May, 1918.

Assigned to the 58th Coast Artillery, General Terry sailed for France the same month and saw action with that regiment between Thiacourt and Pont-a-Mousson in the sector of the Second American Army in October-November, 1918.

Returned to U. S.

The General returned to the United States in April, 1919, and remained on duty with the 58th Regiment, Coast Artillery, Fort Winfield Scott, California, until October.

General Terry has attended the Coast Artillery School, Fort Munroe, Va., the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Army War College at Washington.

From 1927 to 1931 he was at West Point where he Commanded a detachment of Coast Artillery and was an instructor of Coast Artillery and Assistant Commandant of Cadets.

Following a four-year tour of duty with the Supply Division of the War Department General Staff from 1932 to 1936 he was ordered to the Philippine Islands. He returned to Fort Winfield Scott in California in March, 1939, where he remained until ordered to Boston to assume command of the First Coast Artillery District.

Ship Launched At Fore River On July 26

One of the fastest cruisers ever built for the United States Navy, the 6,000-ton light cruiser San Diego, was commissioned this afternoon at the Boston Navy Yard.

The craft, launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River yards on July 26, is designed to make 35 knots, approaching the speeds of the latest-type destroyers. To provide such speed the new cruiser is smaller than the ordinary light cruiser and in general appearance resembles a large destroyer.

It has no raised forecastle; the deckhouse is forward, extended to enclose the forward smokestack, creating a streamlined effect and actually eliminating air pockets that would draw the smoke downward.

The new vessel was named for the City of San Diego, Calif., and on behalf of that municipality Representative Edouard V. M. Izac (D) of California, a retired Lieutenant Commander, was selected to present a silver service set for use on the cruiser.

During the latter part of the World War a cruiser of the same name, built in 1907 and originally named the California, sank in collision with a mine off Fire Island, New York.

Contracts for the San Diego and another cruiser, the San Juan, were awarded to the Fore River plant in April, 1939, at the same time that contracts were awarded for construction of the Atlanta and Junea at the Kearny, N. J., shipyards.

ICC Asked to Halt Rail Abandonment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts demanded today that the Interstate Commerce Commission block plans of the Boston and Maine Railroad to eliminate its Georgetown, Haverhill, Mass., branch.

Contending that thousands of industrial workers employed in defense plants in Eastern Massachusetts would be unable to reach their jobs if the line should be abandoned, Representative Bates said that the ICC action in granting the B. & M. authority to tear up tracks on the line was "bad planning."

Calling attention to an order by the Office of Price Administration halting automobile and tire sales, the Representative said he wondered "how thousands of defense and other workers would get to their jobs."

He said in an interview that the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass., and other plants working on war orders would be affected.

"It is inconceivable that with the automobile shortage coming, government officials should allow abandonment of this line," he declared.

Courtesy, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston

Army Service Identifications

Over somewhat more than a century these more familiar insignia of the fighting units and services of the United States Army have been evolved.

After 100 Years Army Insignia Tell the Story of Who's Who

For more than 100 years there have been insignia of arms and services in the United States Army.

By insignia are meant the devices worn by officers and men in the different branches of the service which designate that service. For illustration, the crossed rifles of the infantry; the crossed sabers of the cavalry; the crossed flags of the signal corps.

In the early days of the United States Army it was difficult to tell the officers from the enlisted men, at least for the uninitiated. When certain markings were adopted to be worn by officers of different rank it was still difficult to tell what service an officer might be in, whether artillery, dragoons or foot troops.

As time went on the need for insignia to show the different branches of the service as well as the rank of officers, was seen and such insignia were adopted, but they did not come into being all at once nor even within a few years.

Taking up the insignia of a few of the branches of service in the army, it is a fact that the oldest insignia of a present-day branch of the service is the shell and flame of the ordnance department. This was adopted in 1832 and was prescribed to be worn in gold embroidery on the skirts of long coats by ordnance and artillery officers.

The shell and flame design persisted with the ordnance department, for history shows that four years later this design, plus crossed cannons appeared on buttons worn on the uniforms of ordnance officers.

Since 1851 the shell and flame have been exclusively the insignia of the ordnance department for in that year the design was removed from artillery uniforms.

The design is said to come from the British, where the "shell" is called a grenade and has been the badge of the Grenadier Guards.

The crossed cannons of the artillery insignia have been in continuous use since 1834, but at that time they appeared only on regimental colors. It was not until 1836 that the device was adopted for the artillery uniform, but at that, the crossed cannons were also worn on the buttons of the ordnance uniforms, even until 1902.

When the artillery was organized into regiments, before 1901, the regimental numbers appeared on a medallion in the center of the crossed cannons. In 1901, artillery regimental organizations were abolished and, as there were no longer regimental numbers to mark the artillery, a wheel was used in place of the medallion with the numbers, with the coast artillery employing a projectile at the crossing of the cannons. This device of the coast artillery, crossed cannons with a projectile in the center, still is used for that arm of the service, while the field artillery, in 1907, again organized into regiments, gave up the medallion design and adopted the wearing of regimental numbers above the crossed cannons.

The third oldest insignia in the United States Army is the castle of the engineers, first worn in 1840 as a cap ornament. It was made of silver and was encircled by a gold wreath of palm and laurel. Before that date, however, the engineers wore a gold star that was surrounded by a wreath. The gold star was also used by the dragoons, who were organized in 1833, and the dragoons, later becoming cavalry, used the device until 1851. It was on this latter date that the crossed sabers of the cavalry replaced the star.

These crossed sabers had the cutting edge up, as is the case today, for the cavalry, but in 1857, when two cavalry regiments were organized, later to become the 4th and 5th Cavalry, respectively, they used the crossed sabers as a design with the cutting edges down.

College Fliers Go On to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 10 — Flying fighter planes and bombers for the Army and Navy Air Corps seems to be the ambition of most young men who have received preliminary training in college under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The lure of flying bigger and better planes, as offered by the land and sea forces of the United States Government, proves irresistible to 30 per cent of college-trained graduates in the middle Atlantic and northeastern sections of the country. The percentage rate is appreciably higher, 45 per cent, in the middle western states, according to reports released by the CAA at a recent national pilot training conference at Kansas City, Mo. The announcement of these reports was made by Donald M. Boyer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Civilian Pilot Training co-ordinators, who makes his office in this city.

First announced as a national program in September, 1939, civilian pilot training then was largely considered by colleges as a private flying stimulus. Its military aspect has been stressed increasingly in subsequent programs to the present point at which co-ordinators consider future air service enrollment a prime eligibility requirement.

Among institutions which originally recognized the program's military value was Norwich University, Vermont military college, at which Boyer serves as pilot training co-ordinator and Cabot Aviation Foundation Secretary.

Army and Navy air services already have enrolled approximately 12,000 pilots from the training program.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert H. Hinckley pointed out to co-ordinators the low Army primary training "washout" rate of 7 per cent for C. P. T. graduates as compared with 45 per cent for non C. P. T. men. Pilot training graduates who comprise 30 per cent of air service entering classes, Mr. Hinckley announced, make up 45 per cent of those who finish primary military air training.

How to Preserve Your Car Battery

Wide World-Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 10—There used to be a partial excuse for neglecting your car battery—it was either under the front floor boards or under the front seat. Now it is under the hood cover in most cars, easy to get at and easy to see and service.

But wherever it is, you're going to have to give it regular attention if you hope to keep your car in operation during the war emergency when materials that go into a battery may at any time become scarce and set up a shortage.

Ordinarily you get a guarantee of one year to 18 months with a new battery; with simple but consistent care you can make it last at least twice that length of time.

The required care consists merely of keeping the plates covered at all times with distilled water; keeping the terminal points tight and clean and having the specific gravity tested frequently at your gasoline service station. If the gravity has dropped it would be well to have the battery recharged; if the terminals show corrosion, have them brushed vigorously and coated with heavy grease.

Debtless County Graces Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10—Mainly because the three farmers who constitute the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll County, Md., are men who "don't like a lot of debts," their County is the only one in Maryland and one of the few in the United States that is entirely debt free. Moreover, the county tax rate—90 cents on the $100 assessed valuation—is next to the lowest in Maryland.

How does Carroll County do it? The president of the county board, Charles W. Melville, says it is done "by simple means and horse sense."

"We operate on a pay-as-you-go basis," said Mr. Melville. "That's the main reason we're out of debt now. We have no waste up here, no extravagance, no big salaries, a strict accounting of all expenditures to the taxpayers, and a tax collector—a farmer, by the way, who really collects the taxes."

Blue Network Is Separated From the NBC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Formation of the Blue Network Company, Inc., a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, as an entirely distinct entity from the National Broadcasting Company, also an R. C. A. unit, was announced by David Sarnoff, President of R. C. A. NBC will continue its operation of the Red Network with its 136 affiliated stations, he said.

Incorporation papers for the new company were filed yesterday in Dover, Del., Mr. Sarnoff said, adding that the new company would seek the permission of the Federal Communications Commission to operate the network, to own and manage stations WJZ in New York, WENR in Chicago, Ill., and KGO in San Francisco, and to furnish service to more than 100 independently-owned affiliated stations throughout the country.

Announcement of the segregation of the Blue and Red Networks follows years of contention between the NBC and the Federal Government. Governmental agencies, in particular the Federal Communications Commission have exerted every effort to break up what they called "monopolistic practices" of NBC and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Radio heads on the other hand, viewed the Government action as a move to "dominate" the radio.

Network to Continue

"Blue Network, Inc., will continue without interruption of the programs and business heretofore carried on by the Blue Network Division of the National Broadcasting Company," Mr. Sarnoff announced. "It will be supervised by the same experienced personnel which over a 15-year period made Blue one of America's great networks."

Directors of the new company met at the RCA Building and elected officers. Mark Woods, former Vice-President and Treasurer of NBC, was named President; Edgar Kobak, former Vice-President in charge of sales of the Blue Network, Executive Vice-President, and Niles Trammell, President of NBC, who will continue in that capacity, Chairman of the new company's Executive Committee.

Mr. Woods pledged that the new company would continue to maintain the high standards of public service set by the network under NBC control. He said a meeting of affiliated stations of the network will be held on Jan. 15 in Chicago at which policies and operations of the new company will be discussed. Until new quarters are arranged for it the new company will continue to be housed in its present location in the RCA Building, and certain routine operations of the new system will be carried on by NBC until establishment of new facilities, he added.

Monopoly Charges

In May, 1940, the FCC, following a three-year investigation, charged monopolistic practices against both NBC and CBS, and issued sweeping regulations for the conduct of chain broadcasting setups. Early in 1941, the FCC ordered NBC to divest itself of one of the networks "so that the Blue could become a full-fledged independent and competing entity rather than a mere adjunct of the Red."

NBC and Columbia took the case to court last October. On Nov. 12, the FCC, under agreement with the companies, postponed the network control regulations pending court decision.

A week ago, however, the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice stepped in, filing anti-trust suits in Chicago against both NBC and CBS and calling for liquidation of one of the two networks by NBC.

Latest figures show the Blue Network of NBC did a volume of business exceeding $8,000,000 after deductions of discounts and agency commissions during 1941.

Red Cross Sunday Fixed for Jan. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — With tomorrow, Jan. 11, designated as Red Cross Sunday, Chairman Norman H. Davis is asking spiritual leaders of all faiths in the United States to co-operate in the Red Cross drive to raise $50,000,000.

In a letter addressed to religious leaders throughout the country Mr. Davis said:

"In this crisis we look with continued confidence to the spiritual leaders of the American people. With the co-operation of the clergy the deeper meanings of sacrificial service—the central message of the Red Cross—will be made clear. As the American people thus understand the quality of brotherhood which binds the whole human family together, under God, they will give the spiritual and material backing required to sustain and extend these humanitarian services.

"We are now engaged in an emergency campaign to secure a minimum of $50,000,000. To the extent that the people appreciate the nature of the need and the magnitude of the task, this support will be forthcoming.

"At the request of our Chapters, Sunday, Jan. 11, has been designated as "Red Cross Sunday" in the hope that every pupilt in America will be an interpreter of those eternal verities—compassion, pity and aid—essentially exemplified by the Red Cross. Your co-operation in such ways as you consider most effective will be greatly appreciated."

Government Admits Job Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Acting in a suit in a Missouri State court, the Federal Government admitted Jan. 8 that Negroes had been discriminated against in the hiring of employees on a St. Louis low-cost housing project and joined some Negro petitioners in asking a decree to enforce the non-discrimination covenant in contracts for the project.

The Justice Department announced filing of the response in the State Circuit Court at St. Louis, where the Negro workers had asked an injunction to restrain the St. Louis Housing Authority and its contractors and sub-contractors from discriminating against their race in hiring skilled workers on the Carr Square village project—a housing development intended for Negroes.

The United States Housing Authority is aiding the project and thus became a defendant in the action.

Prize for Shooting Enemy

DECATUR, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—Frank W. Hulse, President of the Southern Airway Training School here, offered $1,000 in Defense Bonds to the first graduate of the school to shoot down an enemy of the United States. The school is operated under the Government to give primary instruction to Air Corps cadets. Mr. Hulse made the offer at graduation exercises for its second class.

Hub Port Betterments Tempo To Quicken in Line With War

Log of the Port of Boston

A newly stepped-up tempo for Boston port improvements in 1942 was visualized today as part of the war speed that is spreading through the entire nation. Port leaders, forecasting the busiest waterfront at Boston since the first World War, point to many needs for Boston harbor including new piers, and urge united action by the various organizations in efforts to obtain them.

"Objectives of 1942" is the way that the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce describes its program for the new year, including co-operation with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the Boston Port Authority to obtain new piers and otherwise improve Boston harbor facilities.

Removal of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure, and the replacement of present obsolete Boston harbor bridges, are listed as objectives. Also on the program is the determination to lead the nation-wide opposition to the carrying out of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway project either as a defense program or economic necessity.

Harbor improvements to be sought are: to have the depth of the reserved channel at the Army Base increased from 30 feet to 35 feet; press for action by Army Engineers in starting work on the seaplane channel from the Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, to President Roads in the lower harbor; obtain authorization for removal of the "middle ground" off Governors Island; obtain removal of shoal spots in Weymouth Fore River so the approved channel depth of 27 feet may be maintained; continue agitation for removal of Finn's Ledge at the entrance to North Broad Sound Channel, and to have the inner harbor 40-foot main ship channel extended to the Mystic Terminal in Charlestown.

General co-operation and aid is indicated in all Government, State, and municipal war projects, as well as an intention to carry on efforts to develop commerce and improve facilities of the Port of Boston.

Longshoremen's Shifts

Boston longshoremen have finally adopted unanimously a working-hour schedule for handling war material shipments that is satisfactory to the United States Government, as expressed by Commander William J. Rague, co-ordinator of transportation for the Lend-Lease Administration.

Effective immediately, the Boston longshoremen will have two nine-hour shifts, the day shift working from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and the night shift from 7 p. m. to 5 a. m. Time out for meals will be from noon to 1 p. m. and from 11:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m. Overtime pay will apply to all hours between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., including meal hours.

Working conditions agreed upon include: the night shift is to be guaranteed nine hours; men ordered to report at 7 p. m. will receive a minimum of two hours' pay between 7 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. even if work is "knocked off" due to breakdown or lack of cargo alongside the ship; men ordered back to work at 12:30 a. m. shall receive a minimum of four and a half hours' pay from 12:30 a. m. to 5 a. m.; men working to finish a ship will remain at work 11 hours a day or night shift, and the number of men in the gangs shall be 21 as a rule, with an extra man if a tractor is used, and 17 men to a gang for heavy lifts.

Ship Purchase

Purchase of a former British naval craft for the flagship of the fleet of the Kimball Transportation Company of Boston—the coastwise tanker A. J. Patmore — is announced by Capt. George Kimball, President of the Boston Fuel Transportation, Inc., operators of a fleet of petroleum products carriers along the New England coast.

The Patmore, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels of oil, is 200 feet long, and registers 900 tons gross. She was built during the First World War in England, and saw service in the St. Lawrence River as a naval craft for some years before being sold to American interests for operation on the Great Lakes. During the past year she plied between New York and Philadelphia for the Reinauer Transportation Company of New York, former owner.

Davis Not Candidate

Frank S. Davis, "Dad" of the Boston Maritime Day pageant and President of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, is not a candidate for re-election to that office. At the annual meeting of the organization, to be held next month, a new leader is to be chosen.

Leon Stone

Fellows to Seek A Second Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Representative Frank Fellows, Republican, representing the Third Maine District, announced last night he would be a candidate for a second term.

He comes from the Bangor district formerly represented by Ralph O. Brewster, now a Senator.

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German High Command Plots Revolt? London Hears of Nazi-Army Break

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The apparent disruption of Germany's grand strategy through setbacks in Russia and North Africa has produced a startling crop of rumors as to new and sinister movements afoot. The most insistent of these rumors is that involving the expected peace offensive of certain German generals. Briefly, this rumor, which came to light since the recent ousting of Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch from the chief command of the German forces, has it that an open rift has developed between the Nazi Party and the Reichswehr generals, who see the probable failure of Hitler's schemes of conquest.

The project would be to liquidate Hitler in some way and then offer to treat with the United States on the basis that Naziism had been eradicated from Germany. They might, it is said, even offer to align themselves with the Allies in attacking Communist Russia, or in attacking the Japanese in the Far East.

Such offers, it is calculated, would inevitably bring dissension into the United Nations ranks, where the question would be asked by many—why continue fighting if Hitler has gone?—or where an entente with Germany against Russia or Japan might seem attractive. It is pointed out that already the German Radio has been playing on the theme that Soviet armies are liable to invade Germany.

In this way the Reichswehr, which has been feeding Hitler with ideas since the opening of the war, would take over the control. By tempting proposals they would gain the confidence of their opponents, elude the penalties for the destruction and terrorism inflicted on the world by the Nazis, preserve their army intact and then proceed at their leisure to build up for a new and more successful adventure in militarism for the future.

Professors in Touch

It is further reported in "well-informed political circles" in Washington that certain well-known German professors, now teaching in America as refugees, are in close touch with the German Army officers and might return to their native land in responsible positions under the wing of the Army.

One of the main causes of the alleged rupture between Hitler and his generals is given by the free radio stations of Europe as the conduct of the Gestapo. The German radio station "This is the Chief Calling" alleges that the shooting of German officers in various parts of Europe and the resultant executions of hostages were the result of the bitter feud between Army and Gestapo. The Army, it is stated, disapproves of the senselessly cruel oppression of the Gestapo administration.

It is pointed out from a London diplomatic source that Field Marshal von Brauchitsch has been the third high German officer to either resign or be ousted by Hitler. The others were Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, commander of the Central front in Russia, and Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, who arranged the capitulation terms for Warsaw. There are rumors of the ousting, or impending ousting, of Gen. Oscar von Niedermayer, chief of the Eastern Department formerly under Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf von Rundstedt, commander of the Southern Front, and Gen. Heinz Guderian, commander of the panzer divisions on the Central Front. The task of advising the Führer as his own commander in chief was said to have fallen to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command, Field Marshal Gen. Walter von Reichenau, and Gen. Alfred Jodl.

To support these insistent rumors, an "official report by an Allied Government" was stated to have been communicated to the War Department in Washington indicating that a group of dissident generals, with a secret radio broadcasting station of its own, has been attempting to turn the people against the Nazis for their mismanagement of the Russian campaign, and that lack of proper organization has, however, so far prevented them from undermining Hitler's popularity at home.

Another report, emanating from Ankara, stated that Reichsmarshal Herman Göring had been put under Gestapo surveillance and that his staff was undergoing a purge on Hitler's orders.

Despite the insistent rumors, however, which were supported by a statement published in the London Daily Express saying that new gun posts, manned by Hitler's special SS troops, were being set in Berlin and other cities at strategic points in anticipation of a possible attempted coup by the generals, there have been indications that the United Nations are not be caught by any peace offensive the generals might contemplate. President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress on Jan. 5, declared specifically: "No compromise can end the conflict. There never has been—and there never can be—successful compromise between good and evil. Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance and decency and freedom and faith."

On the other hand, a British Foreign Office commentator advised that reports of a possible imminent internal upheaval in Germany be treated with extreme reserve. The rumors, he said, "all come from one source," though he did not say which. His warning came at the same time as similar warnings from the press against encouraging false hopes that the war could be won by waiting for an internal collapse of Germany.

Nazis Find a Denial Of Revolt Necessary

By the Associated Press

SOMEWHERE ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Jan. 10—Advices reaching this border point state that persistent reports of incipient revolution in Germany following increasing reverses on the eastern front have impelled the Nazi Foreign Office to make a middle of the night denial.

Foreign correspondents one night this week were called from bed to be told individually by telephone of the reports, which the Foreign Office attributed to British and American sources, and to hear the official denial.

By R. Maillard Steed
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—Rumors of dissension between German generals and Nazi Party leaders are so numerous here that they apparently provide confirmation—not of any particular one of many sensational stories that are circulating in London and elsewhere—but of the probability that such discord does exist.

Persistent reports coming in from many quarters about serious friction between the Nazis and the German Army provide what is regarded here as a logical continuation of stories coming from first-hand sources. The contributors include undercover agents, neutral travelers returned from the Reich, German soldiers in prison camps or hospitals, members of Nazi colonies outside of Germany, writers in the clandestine press of occupied countries, and reporters of foreign newspapers which still have representatives in Germany.

What they say is corroborated inferentially to some extent by what the German press and radio do not say. It indicates that affairs in Germany are not going at all well just now, and that criticism of Nazi war policy and methods is manifesting itself both at the lowest and least-informed levels and in the German High Command itself.

Competent observers here contend that German military wisdom has been a declining quality in German operations since the fall of France. So it is easy for them to believe that German generals, as skilled professional soldiers, realize that the Reich cannot win the war, that heavy German losses have been incurred because Hitler personally insisted on a continuance of the Russian offensive after military chiefs had advised a cessation, and that these generals now intend to eliminate leaders of the Nazi Regime as a prelude to seeking peace.

"Guns Set Up in Berlin"

Mr. Morley Richards, military reporter of the Daily Express, gives precise details of what the headline declares to be "guns set up in Berlin to meet Potsdam Coup."

He claims to give the exact location of Gestapo machine-gun posts erected at key points throughout Berlin, and other German cities for the use of Hitler's SS guards in the event of any attempt to overthrow the Nazi Party.

Construction of these posts was said to have started immediately after Hitler's dismissal of the German Army's Commander in Chief, Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, which was the first public notification that the Führer was not satisfied with the top end of the military setup of which he formerly talked so proudly.

Incidentally, after Marshal von Brauchitsch's dismissal the German Radio voiced an appeal for recruits to join the Liebstandarte, Hitler's own SS division, originally formed as a counterweight for the Nazi Party against the Reichswehr, regular army, within Germany. The SS division has been put into heavy active service in various theaters of the war and has been depleted to a proportionately greater extent than Army units, especially during the Greek campaign and the German reverse at Rostov, Russia.

The dramatically altered tone of Hitler's speech announcing Marshal von Brauchitsch's supercession, the change from roaring defiance to an eagerness for trust and sympathy, has not been lost upon the German public. Recent travelers through Lisbon, Portugal, have agreed that the Führer's decision to take personal command of the retreating German Armies has been a cause of public apprehension and not of reassurance.

German Public Guesses

What the German public is now guessing at, the German generals have been studying at close range for a long time past. Dismissal of high-ranking officers recently suggests that their considered opinion of what to do next and how to do it differs from the guidance of those "intuitions" which Hitler advances as one of his major qualifications for supreme military leadership.

The German people do not know any more about the war than the Nazis tell them. But they know that Hitler said in his New Year's message last year that 1941 would bring victory, that Hitler personally insisted on Oct. 2 that the "Russian armies now are in the process of being annihilated," that on Nov. 8 he said: "The Soviet Empire is smashed. No Army can recover from such losses."

They also know that an appeal is now being made for them to dig into their wardrobes and send out woolen garments of all kinds to thinly clad soldiers in the Russian snows—which is a sort of improvisation usually associated by German cartoonists with the operations of the ill-equipped little British Army.

The gathering of forbidden crowds at the Anhalter railway station to watch these sartorial contributions being sent off to Russia by train was the explanation given by the German Radio for a scene described in the press here as a mass attempt by German women to prevent troop trains from starting for the East.

This report says they laid down on the rails and refused to budge, and ultimately were fired on by Gestapo machine gunners.

Shrouded by Propaganda

The impossibility of estimating the extent to which reports and explanations of German unrest and military changes are exploited for propaganda purposes makes every interpretation of events on the German scene subject to suspicion.

But the list of alleged developments purporting to show a steady deterioration of German morale and effectiveness is growing too formidable to be discounted altogether. It is considered true here that the German Army has already taken over the economic controls of Germany from the Nazi Party, with which it is said to be in bitter rivalry despite the unification of the two in the personality of the supreme chief of both—Herr Hitler.

It is rumored that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, head of the High Command, has been installed as master strategist.

It is said that Nazi production plans got as much out of gear as their Russian military campaign. But, on the other hand, it is stated that Germany's output of planes and submarines has increased during the past six months, while last spring's high level has been maintained for tanks.

That is the estimate of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare here which calculates, however, that Germany's armament production as a whole has fallen below the peak it reached nine months ago. The Ministry says that Germany is embarrassed by a shortage of labor and raw materials, notably oil, rubber, textile, and leather, and that by the end of the year stocks of nickel and copper are likely to be exhausted.

The tendency here, however, is to underestimate rather than to overestimate the likelihood of Germany breaking up from within. It is pointed out, for example, that machine-gun posts mentioned in Mr. Richards' story may be designed for some other purpose than shooting the Army or the public on Hitler's behalf.

Deterioration Seen

What, it is conceded, such posts would mean though is the anticipation of possible shooting right in the center of Germany itself. Since such an occurrence obviously is remote from previous German calculations, this emerges as evidence of a long-range outlook, and that circumstances have changed greatly for the worse.

This is borne out by suggestions from various other sources, the ominous general tone of official Nazi Party directions on the home front, the reported ousting of Gen. Field Marshal Siegmund von List and the great tank expert Gen. Heinz Guderian, since Marshal von Brauchitsch's dismissal, has focussed world attention on differences between the Nazi Party and the Reichswehr which now are declared to be coming to a head.

'Here, Son, You Wear It'

Wide World

Naval Hero Pins Decoration on Boy

Petty Officer L. Gilbert turns over his Distinguished Service Medal to his little son, Neil, as he leaves Buckingham Palace after a recent investiture. Neil seems a great deal more interested in the cameraman than in his father's award for valor. Photo passed by British censor.

Hitler's Victims Need Organization

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British declaration of war against Hungary and Rumania on Dec. 6 has brought a number of resolutions of support for the democracies from exiles of both countries domiciled in Britain. Two diplomats, Viorel Tilea, Free Rumanian, and Anthony Zsilinsky, of the Association of Hungarians in Britain, both published statements. So have the Rumanian Democratic Committee, the Hungarian Club, and Count Michael Károlyi.

Anti-Axis Finns, who are less numerous here and not yet organized, have not participated, though their sentiments are understood to be similar.

Entry of the United States as a full participant in the war in both hemispheres is expected to be followed by an earnest attempt by exiles of the two first-named satellite states to put an end to their internal dissensions and form homogeneous free movements.

In both cases they are divided into at least two or three factions here, and others in the United States—due partly to the fact that they have no outstanding leaders. If this lack could be remedied, it is the considered opinion of observers here that they could play a useful part not only in stirring up resistance to the Nazi "new order," but in building a bridge between their own countries and their neighbors, without which friendly relations, indispensable to permanent European peace, cannot be established.

Wide Accord Needed

Scope for possible bridge building lies in the fact that the Governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece are established in London, and practically all exiled Hungarian and Rumanian groups realize they cannot hope for British and American support unless they come to terms with these four Allied states.

Moreover, Poland and Czechoslovakia have agreed "in principle" to form a postwar confederation which would be open to other central European states. There is, therefore, a strong incentive for exiled Rumanians and Hungarians and also Austrians and Bulgarians, to come to terms if they can, with representatives of the other four countries, while the latter are still in exile too, on the ground that better terms would be obtainable while they are all companions in adversity, than if they wait until the Allies are victorious.

For these reasons it is earnestly hoped that the British and American Governments will not miss the opportunity to support genuine "free" movements of nationals of Axis satellites. This help might be based on some more or less formal undertaking by which outstanding frontier and other differences with neighbors would be settled after the war within the framework of some federal constitution, in which all national groups concerned would have equal rights.

In certain cases an exchange of populations might be agreed to with a view to obtaining greater homogeneity of racial distribution within the area.

Dissensions Increasing

On the destructive side, the potential usefulness of "free" movements is unquestionable, in view of the difficulties and dissatisfaction known to exist within the satellite states themselves — particularly Rumania. In that country not only are food problems increasing as winter sets in, but political dissensions are also growing.

Recently, for instance, according to Bucharest newspapers, a group of young students was sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 25 to 10 years for alleged Iron Guardist activities. The exact nature of these activities was not specified, but it was probably connected with agitation against Premier Ion Antonescu on the ground that if he would Nazify the country there would be more likelihood of Adolf Hitler's reversing the Vienna Diktat of last year whereby the German Führer awarded half Transylvania to Hungary.

While Rumania is getting more and more insistent about the iniquity of the Transylvanian settlement, Hungarian statesmen are talking more and more openly about the past glories of their country. The General commanding the Hungarian second army recently recalled the time when Hungary covered all the summits of the Carpathians, stretched to the Lower Danube, Dniester, Bug, and Don, and when it included Slovakia up to the craggy slopes of the Tatra Mountains.

There is little doubt, however, that the average Hungarian, like the average Rumanian, is more concerned with the food situation than with dreams of empire.

Order to Millers

The Hungarian Radio recently tried to reassure skeptics by declaring that enough grain was produced this year to prevent "serious shortage" of grain and flour. It also announced an order to millers to produce 5 per cent more bran for feeding to cattle and pigs, with a view to improving the production of fats.

Thus free movements of nationals of these two countries can make a double appeal to their countrymen at home—on the one hand pointing out the morass, material as well as moral, to which their present subservience to Hitler is leading them, and on the other hand, holding out hope of the establishment of prosperity through peaceful and friendly co-operation of all diverse elements in central Europe.

Though the actual accomplishment of such a reconciliation may take time, formulation of a program with this end in view can, it is felt, contribute to the task of winning the war, by providing a sane alternative to the chaos to which Hitler is steadily reducing the whole of the European continent.

Nazi Foes Blow Up Hungarian Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Dissatisfied Hungarians recently blew up or set fire to six of the country's largest industrial plants by way of protest against the Government's Axis policy, according to reports reaching Czechoslovak headquarters here.

The plants were said to include Hungary's only rubber works, the largest chemical works in the country, a large factory near Pecs, the Warnesdorf Textile works in Budapest and the Wertheim Elevator factory.

Australian Government School Teaches Art of Camouflage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATA, Australia — Australia widened its defense activities with the opening of a camouflage school, at which officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and civilian members of camouflage committees, recently established in each state, met to study this country's special needs.

Establishment of the new school marks the beginning of a co-ordinated plan to apply camouflage to strengthening of civil defense. Australians say the first lesson they have learned is that unless camouflage is properly applied it is not merely useless but dangerous, for it will pull attention to the object it is hoped to conceal.

It is claimed here that this country has profited by the experience of Great Britain, where earlier in the war much effort was misdirected and good results were not obtained. One of the directions in which Australia has moved, as a result, is to give the Government power to direct camouflage campaigns. Home Security Minister Abbott can decide what places are to be masked and how the screening shall be done.

There is now a central camouflage committee in Melbourne and it has subsidiaries throughout the Commonwealth. Architects, artists and scientists serve on these committees, while the principal adviser to the Federal Government is Professor Dakin, head of the Department of Zoology at Sydney University.

Development of the aerial photographic survey has enormously increased the problems of the camouflage expert. Today he has not only to beat the eye, but to beat the lens.

Widely-known devices, such as transplantation, construction of dummies and generally altering topography are being studied. Making of false shadow patterns and even of cloud shadow patterns has also been practiced.

Camouflage nets are being widely used throughout the country. Begun by undergraduates at Sydney University, the practice spread to other states and nets are sent to the Australian Imperial Force abroad in very large numbers. Rapidly thrown over any object it is desired to conceal they can be garnished with suitable material in a few minutes.

How far camouflage has moved from the methods practiced in the World War was shown when the Australian cruiser Sydney, since lost, arrived back in these waters some months ago. The cruiser had decks which were painted a blue almost as bright as that of the Mediterranean waters which it had been patrolling.

Transport Strike Due, But 'Cars to Roll'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—In the face of a threatened Congress of Industrial Organizations walkout at midnight on lines of the Los Angeles Railway and Los Angeles Motor Coach Company, an American Federation of Labor spokesman declared yesterday:

"We'll keep 'em rolling."

Ralph Dawson, President of the C. I. O. Transport Workers Union, said 1,200 members among 3,500 employees of the two companies would be called off their jobs. The union demands a collective bargaining election and rehiring of about 100 men it claims were discharged for refusing to join the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

The A. F. of L. has a contract with the transportation companies—both of which are under the same ownership—but the C. I. O. contends it was signed without an election.

Canada to Turn to Horse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—This time next year the horse and cutter, after long exile, may again become a familiar sight on the highways and the streets of Canadian towns and villages. It is at least certain that the horse will come back to some extent into his own with the new restrictions on motor transport.

The order of the Control Board of the Department of Munitions and Supply prohibiting the manufacture of passenger automobiles after already fabricated parts of cars have been assembled fits in with restrictions on rubber consumption and with coming gasoline rationing. There has as yet been no further restriction on truck production, but smaller sized trucks (those under 10,000 pounds gross rating) have already been cut to one half the number produced in 1941.

Thus a direct prohibition in the manufacture of private cars and a close check in the construction of commercial vehicles have been imposed. Rubber, the supplies of which are very seriously threatened by the war in the South China seas, and steel so vitally necessary in the production of implements of war will thus be conserved in the nation's interest.

As far as the automobile factories are concerned, the new order does not entail much hardship. These plants, mainly branches of American firms, have been steadily increasing their output of military trucks, universal carriers and other forms of mechanical equipment for the armed forces. This equipment has been shipped in large quantities to every theater of war. The transition of these plants from peace to wartime industry is already far advanced. In September 1941 the Munitions Department had issued an order that the production of passenger cars would have to be reduced in 1942 to 44 per cent of 1940. The new ruling indicates that the rate of production in January, February and March will be at one half the 1941 rate, the latter month marking the end of passenger car production during the present emergency.

In a recent speech at Vancouver, the Supplies Controller of the Department of Munition and Supply explained that the rubber situation is forcing the Government to ban all tire manufacture in this country except for war purposes and "essential transportation facilities such as truck and busses on essential routes."

While the ban on private cars and constituent parts has been brought to a head by the war in the West Pacific, it is simply a new hitch in Canada's economic belt. The War Industries Control Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have been carrying on an unremittent campaign against the non-essential use of raw materials needed for war production. The rein has been steadily tightened until the people have become reconciled to each successive measure of restriction as essential to the conduct of the war and there is very little grumbling. This foundation of control affords assurance to the new Joint Materials Coordination Board of the United States, Canada and Great Britain that Canada is in a position to keep down civilian consumption of essential materials to a minimum and thus aid in the effective operation of the Board. Whatever leaks there may be can be rapidly calked.

French Ship Sinks; 96 on Rescue List

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 10 (AP)—The French Line today published a list of 96 persons saved in the sinking of the 4,700-ton passenger line La Morncière yesterday in a storm off the Balearic Islands.

There were reports that 260 passengers and 100 crew members were aboard, but because of the number of ships which went to the rescue it was not known whether the 96 were the only ones saved.

8,000 Canadian Ships Run Gantlet

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 10 (AP)—More than 8,000 ships laden with 50,000,000 tons of food and war supplies have sailed in convoys from Canadian ports since the war's start, Navy Minister Angus MacDonald said here yesterday.

Canadian and British ships have been joined on the North Atlantic convoy routes by those flying the flags of the United States, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, Poland and Greece and eight other nations, he told an audience at the opening of the Allied Merchant Seaman's Club.

'Socialism' Urged for Italy

MONTREAL, Jan. 10 (CP) — Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister of pre-Mussolini days, believes that a liberal socialism will be the best government for Italy after the war.

Postwar Italy, the Count said in a recent speech here, will be in a position to do yeoman service for a new order of freedom under the democracies, for Italians, as no other people, have always looked upon their own development as a part of a greater international advancement.

Despite 15 years of Fascism, he continued, the moral atmosphere in Italy is better than could possibly be expected. In answer to one of his letters smuggled into Italy, an Italian friend, still in high circles in the country, recently wrote to him: "The situation reminds me of a gigantic room that has not been opened for 20 years. It is musty and there is dirt about. It has a foul smell, but a few rocks thrown through the windows will let in a draft that, in a quarter of an hour, will have everything as it was two decades ago."

Women Urge Rationing Of Food to Curb Prices

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Food rationing to curtail price increases was urged here by the California League of Democratic Women in a telegram to President Roosevelt.

"Rationing, if intelligently put into effect without another day's delay, would prevent any further rising of food prices," the League wired.

"To thousands of women trying to keep American homes afloat, this is of great importance."

Willkie to Take Course

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Philip L. Willkie, son of the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, left yesterday with 43 other apprentice Navy seamen for Annapolis to take a four-month course leading to a commission as an ensign in the Naval Reserve.

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The More Japan Gains The Greater Its Danger

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Philippines, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's outnumbered force with its inadequate air support is putting up a heroic struggle against overwhelming odds, are useless to the United States as a base, for all facilities have been destroyed.

This state of affairs is entirely in accord with the expectations of most students of Far Eastern strategy, except that the Philippines were expected to hold out for perhaps three months. However, Japan's early achievement of air superiority tipped the scales in its favor and upset previous calculations.

How this superiority was so quickly attained can only be a matter of conjecture until the real facts are released to the public. But very probably a heavy loss of United States planes was sustained on the ground when Nichols and Clark Fields were bombed. A case of too many eggs in two baskets.

We must now look to the second line of defense—Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies. Assaults on these areas lengthen Japan's lines of communication, and the longer these lines the more difficult the task involved.

Japan has already laid its groundwork, having poured sizable forces into Indo-China and Thailand, and established or taken over air fields at Saigon, Hanoi, Tourane, Bangkok, Penang, Kota Bharu, and Brunei. There was also a report of an attempted use of parachute troops against the air field at Medan and Sumatra. Other than landing of troops in British owned Sarawak in northern Borneo, probably in quest of oil, no real offensive against the Netherlands East Indies has as yet been projected.

Possible Flanking Attack

As is to be expected, Singapore is the next objective on the Japanese agenda. Their road leads down the narrow Malay Peninsula, and time is of the essence.

Given sufficient opportunity to organize a counteroffensive, General Wavell should be able to project from Burma a thrust at the Japanese right flank in Thailand. The necessary forces are expected to be available from the very considerable army the British have been assembling in India, and if Bangkok can be isolated from the Japanese forces in the Peninsula their position will be untenable as precarious water transportation will be the only available line of communication.

Very probably the delaying action now being waged in the Philippines is part and parcel of the strategy involved, as it prevents the release of considerable Japanese ground and air forces for use elsewhere.

The Japanese already have had a taste of Allied air power as it is reported that an attack of approximately 100 planes on Rangoon on Christmas Day was turned into a disastrous rout by United States and Royal Air Force pilots who brought down some 28 or more enemy planes with a loss of only six Allied planes.

Results of this nature are to be expected if there is any measure of accuracy in the estimate of Japanese fliers made by qualified observers. Their reports have been to the effect that the average Japanese aviator is a routine flier who does not react to conditions with which he has not previously been confronted. The Pearl Harbor episode should not be accepted as a criterion, as its ramifications unquestionably had been so exhaustively rehearsed prior to Dec. 7 that the Japanese pilots were following what to them was a beaten path.

Exploited Air Superiority

Japan has exploited to the utmost the air superiority which flows from its shore-based aircraft and interior lines of communication. However, these lines are becoming longer and the farther afield Japan goes, the more difficult becomes the execution of its strategy.

How much farther can Japan safely extend its lines? The answer will not be long delayed, because whatever Japan does must be done quickly. Japan must strike and attain its ultimate objective of denying the Allies all Far Eastern bases from which their superior resources ultimately can be brought to bear.

Consequently, we now can expect to find Japan attempting to capitalize on its present superiority in the air by pushing its advance down the Malay Peninsula. How effectively this thrust can be countered will depend entirely upon the strength of the ground and air forces available to the Allies in Singapore and Burma.

In the unfortunate event that Singapore cannot be held, there remain available to the Allies the bases in the Netherlands East Indies, notably Surabaya and Amboina.

Dutch Have Done Much

The Dutch in their Island Empire have said little and done much since the outbreak of the war in 1939. As a result of these preparations, its air and naval forces have scored many successes since Dec. 7.

It is surmised that the remaining units of the United States Asiatic Fleet have successfully made their way into waters of the Netherlands East Indies inasmuch as Admiral Thomas C. Hart has been designated to command the Allied naval forces in the Far East.

The Dutch have assembled a much stronger air force in their Islands than was available in the Philippines, and this advantage combined with a considerable strength of light vessels and submarines should prevent any hasty attack by Japan.

Japan's strategy has been designed to goad the Allies into a dispersal of effort. Their far-flung attacks and bombing raids have been made in the hopes of inciting the injudicious dispatching of relief measures hither and yon. The bombing of Rabaul in New Britain by Japanese planes from some island in the Caroline Group being a recent example.

The decision has been made by those who shape the broad strategic principles to be followed by the Allies in this war, that frittering away valuable strength in piecemeal relief attempts is to be avoided. Wake, Guam, Manila, and Hong Kong were allowed to fall without attempts to provide assistance being made.

Tide Will Eventually Turn

This procedure permits conservation of effort, personnel, and material, and allows the orderly assemblying of relief expeditions against the time when it will be most opportune to deliver them in strength where the effect will be most beneficial.

Should Singapore fall, the Netherlands East Indies will be no pushover. The outlying islands will have to be taken one by one, and then the main strongholds in Java and Madura reduced.

The advantage previously enjoyed by the Japanese Air Force of operating within a reasonable distance of its established air bases will be lost to a large extent, and the lengthening of the lines of communication, together with the inevitable wear and tear on personnel and material, will have a serious effect on efficiency.

If the Japanese have sufficient strength to extend their successes to Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, the Allies will have to base on Australian ports. Eventually some point must be reached where conditions are static, and then it will be merely a matter of time before the superior resources of the Allies begin to tell and the tide flows the other way.

Sparkling Photography

Col. E. H. Cooper

On the Way to Guns or Tanks

Removing railings from Bedford Square, London, to make into war arms. The picture was taken in the light of the sparks falling from the workmen's tools.

Action on War Crimes Weighed by Allied Exiles

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—A new interallied conference will be held here next week to which the exiled Governments of Europe are formally invited to indict Nazi terrorism and take the first practical steps to insure that retribution is exacted.

Britain, the United States, Russia, China, and the British Dominions are to take part only as observers.

A declaration is to be signed in behalf of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Free France, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

The observer nations will not sign, as it is considered that their attitude to German crimes and the punishment that should be meted out has already been expressed by their statesmen.

France of 1919 Recalled

While occasion will be fully used to draw fresh attention to German crimes against Europe, that is not the only purpose of the conference. In the declaration to be signed there is a clause which will mark the first step toward regularizing the legal position of those responsible for crimes.

The conference will inevitably give expression to a new list of Nazi horrors, and on the face of it will appear in the light of a meeting to plan revenge.

But a more constructive aim is to set in motion machinery which will prevent the recurrence of the farce after the World War, when the Versailles Treaty prescribed that the war guilty should be punished. The Belgians then actually tried a number of Germans in their absence and found them guilty, but nothing was done to enforce the penalties. This was largely due to confusion of extradition agreements existing between different nations.

Neutrals Also Invited

This time the Allied Governments here are determined that there shall be no such hindrances to carrying out intentions of the peace treaty.

Since it appears to be an agreed policy that the war guilty shall be punished, the nations signing the new declaration here are determined that the culprits shall be brought to book in so far as possible.

The signatories, together with Britain, the United States, Russia, and China will seek to agree on an adjustment of extradition treaties to close the net on the guilty.

Neutrals will be invited to cooperate.

It is hoped that knowledge of the new efforts to see that the guilty cannot escape as they did after the last war will be a deterrent to Axis criminals, though it is admitted that it would be overoptimistic to expect much to result in that direction.

Started by Free French

Next week's interallied conference is the outcome of the Free French protest about hostages in France last October. That was supported by statements of both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Churchill's words were:

"Retribution for these crimes must henceforth take its place among the major purposes of the war."

Mr. Roosevelt has said: 'I don't think any American has any doubt as to our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes."

The Poles and Czechs in London meantime have drawn a draft declaration for putting on record their attitude to Nazi outrages and they have invited other allied nations to discuss it.

From these discussions grew the declaration to be signed next week.

Soviet Takes Firm Stand

Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Foreign Minister, has taken the lead lately in behalf of the Soviets by frankly telling the world that they will make the German pay for all the damage, suffering, and misery they have caused Russia.

The Soviet has officially told a lurid tale of Nazi terrorism and has declared it lays the blame on the criminal Hitlerite Government.

Similar stories of frightfulness have come from other occupied countries, and next week the spokesmen of these Governments will have the opportunity to give further details and point to terrible far-reaching effects that the starvation, suffering, and mass murder now rampant in their lands are likely to have for the future of those unhappy nations.

Crisis in Greece

In stressing the horrors, the Allied Governments undoubtedly will have uppermost in mind the need to impress on peoples like Britain and the United States, who have not been overrun, that the tragedies now occurring in Europe are likely to have incalculable results.

For instance, the rate at which the Greek population is starving is held to be undermining, possibly for generations to come, Greece's standing in relation to such a country as Bulgaria.

It is asked—are the nations on the side of aggression to be less scathed by war than Greece, which put up such a magnificent stand for freedom, not only of itself but for mankind?

It would seem to be necessary to bear in mind this purpose of throwing the full searchlight on implications of Nazi methods when judging the present state of terror stories about the Germans, which will receive new impetus here next week.

Despite the difficulties of obtaining a full picture of present-day Europe, some of the highest authorities here are satisfied that a great many grim, often seemingly highly colored, tales of suffering in occupied countries have been proved factually correct.

Lists on Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—According to a Stockholm message, the Quisling Government in Norway has given out that it is compiling lists of Norwegians who are to be arrested as hostages in the event of the British continuing to seize Quisling adherents in the course of their raids on Norway.

It is also reported that the Serbian Orthodox Archbishop is furnishing a list of names of Germans who will be charged with the slaying of Serbs before an international court which is expected to be set up after the war for the sentencing of Nazi criminals.

Hawaii Censoring Change Aids Newsmen's Role

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Delegate King of Hawaii said yesterday the Navy had agreed to revise censorship regulations so newspaper correspondents in Hawaii would know what was deleted from their dispatches.

Mr. King said he had taken up with Navy officials complaints that "blind censoring" of dispatches made it impossible for newsmen to know what was being sent and what was being deleted. He said Navy officials expressed a willingness to keep correspondents informed.

German Offers Medals as Bullets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 10—Mayor Stanley W. Church of New Rochelle had in his office today an iron cross and six other German medals, left there by a one-time German Army officer in token of his indignation at the Axis.

Mayor Church said a man who identified himself as a former sergeant major in the German Imperial Army walked into his office on Jan. 7 and placed the medals on his desk, saying he had received them for heroism while fighting in the Kaiser's Army, but that he wanted them to be melted into bullets to be used against the Nazis.

The man, who asked that his identity be withheld because his mother is in Germany, said he had come to the United States in 1938 and tried to enlist in the United States Army after Pearl Harbor, but was rejected because of his age. Mayor Church, saying he thought the medals would be more useful in building morale than in making bullets, declared he would have them placed on permanent display in City Hall, together with a note on their history.

Mexico Takes, Pays For Hearst Lands

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 10 (AP)—Mexico has expropriated 133,952 acres described as belonging to William Randolph Hearst and presented it to 11 towns in the border State of Chihuahua.

Press reports said the land was part of the publisher's vast Bavicora Ranch.

The Government newspaper El Nacional, announcing the decrees expropriating the land had been signed by President Avila Camacho Jan. 7, said the land was taken "after a long study and labor of conciliation of the affected interests, in an atmosphere of strict equality." The amount paid Mr. Hearst for the land was not told.

Roosevelts Give Own Books to Drive

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt have donated a book of their own authorship to the Victory Book Campaign to collect 10,000,000 books for Army, Navy and Marine recreation centers.

Campaign headquarters said the President had contributed "Quo Vadis—Whither Are We Bound," which is a speech he gave at Milton Academy in 1928, while Mrs. Roosevelt gave her autobiography, "My Own Story."

The book campaign, which starts Monday, is being sponsored by the American Library Association, the Red Cross and United Service Organizations.

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"Are We Not Now One?"

"If we are not fighting this war for the children, what then are we fighting for?"

J. B. Priestley
Chairman, British Committee

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN

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Today we are faced with a new challenge. We, too, are at war. That we will be called upon to help those in our own country as a result of this conflict is true.

Can there be any doubt in our great land we shall always be able to extend a helping hand to all in need? When we say we must help 'our own' now . . . are we not now one? One in the battle and one in extending a loving hand to the children in England. Let us now, at this moment, not forget them. It is our fortunate opportunity to extend this help.

All eyes turn to America. Let us then have them see us in a continued bond of friendship and goodwill. Will you help, please? No amount is too small.

Sincerely yours,
EDNA BLUE—Executive Chairman—American Committee."

You can help by "adopting" one of these children as your Foster Child. You will receive a photograph and history of the child just as soon as time permits, and correspondence with the child is encouraged.

The Foster Parents' Plan does not do mass relief. Each child is treated as an individual with the idea that beside food, clothing, shelter, and education the child will live in a homelike atmosphere and receive the loving care that so rightfully belongs to childhood.

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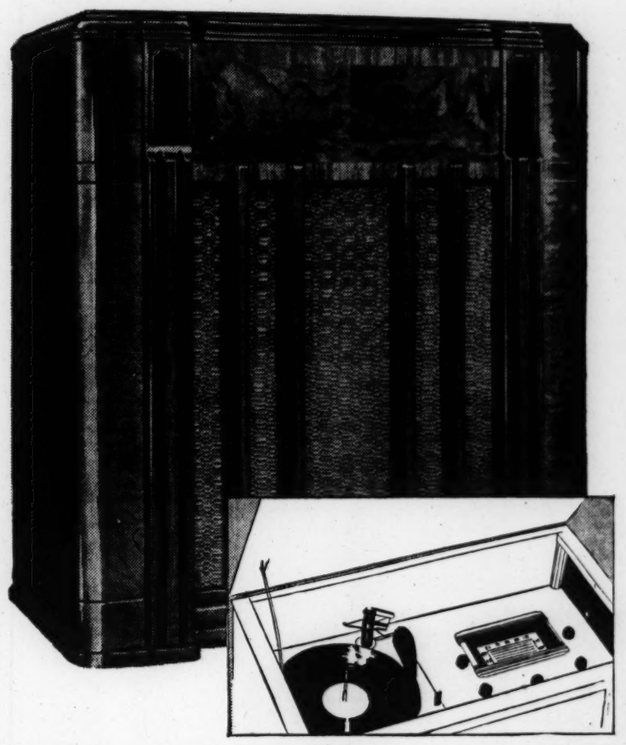

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JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

Plane Plants Expect to Meet President's Call for 185,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The unparalleled rise in the rate of American warplane production during the past 12 months has placed this country in a position to meet President Roosevelt's call for 185,000 planes in the next two years, aeronautical authorities here declared.

Already the United States has reached its first production goal, with American plane output almost, if not fully, equaling that of Nazi Germany, according to the most reliable figures available.

Although the Government has published no production figures for the past three months, there has been ample proof that the tremendous boom in the aircraft industry, which had lifted output to 1,914 warplanes during September alone, continued to expand during the last quarter of 1941.

This was confirmed by a recent official report of the Office of Emergency Management which stated that "the daily output of military planes today is greatly increased and is increasing month by month."

The OEM also promised that this upward trend would continue throughout 1942, pointing out that practically every month during the present year would see new aircraft production facilities coming into operation. This is particularly true as regards the automobile industry's participation in the warplane program.

The most revealing statistics on the country's current effort to win and maintain aerial domination came recently from the Federal Reserve Board.

Using the period of 1935-39 as a base index of 100, the Board's adjusted figures on United States aircraft output show that while production stood at 1,210 in September, it had risen to 1,290 in October. By November, however, it had jumped to 1,397, giving an increase of more than 15 per cent between September and November. The figure for November, 1940, was 600.

On the basis of known production figures through September, it is believed that the United States more than reached its goal of a total of 19,000 warplanes during 1941.

Liquid-Cooled Engines

It has also been publicly reported that during December production of the Allison liquid-cooled engine attained the objective of 1,000 units a month. The figure for last March is placed at 350 units a month.

Manufactured by the Allison branch of the General Motors Corporation, the Allison liquid-cooled engine is used in a number of the most advanced types of American planes: including the Bell Aira-cobra.

Improved and more powerful types of the Allison engine, which permits a streamlining of the plane's nose impossible with the radial, air-cooled motor, are expected to come into production eventually.

With the report that the huge four-engine bombers built by the Boeing and Consolidated aircraft companies are now seeing duty in the Far East, strong satisfaction was aroused here by the report of the Boeing Aircraft Company that it had beaten its own accelerated delivery schedule of "Flying Fortresses" by 70 per cent during December.

During the summer of 1941, it was intimated that the Government's four-engine bomber production schedule called for 100 of these aerial battleships a month by December, half of them being "Flying Fortresses" or B-17s and half being Consolidated B-24s. It is thought that this goal was reached.

Republic's Mark

A similarly encouraging report is given by the Republic Aviation Corporation of Farmingdale, N. Y., which announced that its delivery to the Army of combat planes during the last quarter of 1941 was 700 per cent greater than during the first quarter of the year. For the second half of last year deliveries were more than four times greater than during the first half.

The best known product of the Republic assembly lines is the P-47 Thunderbolt, believed to be the world's fastest single-seater pursuit plane. It has attained the fantastic speed of 680 miles an hour in a power dive and can fight at a speed of more than 400 miles an hour in level flight.

The spirit with which the workers in plants throughout the country are pitching into the task of accelerating plane production is typified by the experience of the Fairchild aircraft plant at Hagerstown, Md., where nearly 4,000 employees braved four inches of snow and ice on mountain roads to donate a payless Sunday's work at the plant.

Still another indication of expanding production has come from the Vultee Aircraft Corporation, which reported net sales of approximately $34,000,0000 for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1941, as against $5,606,410 during the same period a year earlier. Vultee is now producing a new dive-bomber known as the Vengeance, which Vultee officers assert is more destructive than the German Stukas.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

One by One the Dutch Pick 'Em Off

Carlisle, Chicago Sun

The Essential Ingredient

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

From Now On

Viereck's Advice To Senator Told

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Federal Court Jury heard a witness testify Jan. 8 that George Sylvester Viereck, a registered agent for German interests, advised the late Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota on the content of some of his speeches.

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, secretary of a special grand jury which investigated alleged Nazi propaganda activities, gave the testimony in the perjury trial of George Hill, a clerk in the office of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. Mr. Hill is charged with falsely telling the Grand Jury he did not order mailbags containing franked congressional speeches placed in a storeroom of Mr. Fish's office and of falsely denying that he knew Mr. Viereck.

Mrs. Doyle told the jury that Mr. Viereck informed the Grand Jury that he did know Mr. Hill, but would give no further information along that line for fear of incriminating himself. She also testified that Grand Jury evidence showed that when certain addresses had been delivered on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Hill caused reprints to be made at the Government Printing Office.

Red Cross to Handle Mail For Enemy-Occupied Lands

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Byron Price, Censorship Director, announced yesterday that the American Red Cross would handle mail addressed to persons in enemy or enemy-occupied countries..

The Red Cross, Mr. Price said in a statement on rules for international mail, "will transmit short messages of a personal nature."

He said that postal communication with enemy or occupied countries was illegal except for messages through the Red Cross and communications with prisoners of war, which are to be handled under an arrangement not yet established.

Mr. Price listed these rules for correspondence with persons in foreign countries other than enemy areas:

1. The name and full address of the sender must be placed both on the outside of the envelope and in the letter itself.
2. Correspondence should be in English if possible; letters should be legible, clear and brief. The use of abbreviations, nicknames, phrases or codes in place of the usual reference or descriptions of any person, firm, location or other information should be avoided.
3. If the letter is not in English, the name of the language used should be written in English on the face of the envelope.
4. No mention should be made of defense matters, shipping, or weather conditions.
5. Firms employed on munitions or other Government work should not mention that fact in writing abroad.
6. Firms and individuals should refuse to act as intermediaries or agents for the receipt and transmission of mail on behalf of persons in foreign countries.
7. A member of the Army should not give the name of his post, camp or station, but should give as his address the Army post office number of his unit in care of the postmaster at New York or San Francisco or the address of a friend or relative in the United States to whom a reply can be sent for forwarding.

The Censorship Chief said that compliance with the rules would make the censorship of international mail "as effective and economical as possible." Failure to comply with the rules, he added, may cause delay in transmission or return of the correspondence.

'Pelleas and Melisande'

The Philadelphia Opera Company celebrated its third evening at the Boston Opera House with one of its bolder ventures—"Pelleas and Melisande" in English. The manifest pleasure of last night's audience—a sizable one—was justified by the tasteful competence with which the rather delicate task was accomplished.

A French biographer, noting the fidelity with which Debussy's subtle recitative reflected the prose rhythms and speech inflections of the text and of the French language, concluded that this opera was utterly untranslatable. Something is undoubtedly lost in translation; on the other hand, the studied artlessness of Maeterlinck's French is best (and most easily) rendered by the simplest, most direct and unpoetized English prose—a welcome relief from the ludicrous doggerel that often passes for verse translation. The English version used was Henry Grafton Chapman's, as revised by Sylvan Levin, the Philadelphians' artistic director. It seemed eminently natural and singable, and faithful to the style and mood of its original. The moments of unintentionally humorous understatement that convulsed the unsympathetic portions of the Parisian first-night audience, back in 1902, still bring a smile.

Debussy's music to "Pelleas," which once outraged most critics, both in Europe and in America, today seems admirably restrained, despite its wide range of color and mood. When played as well as this young Philadelphia band of musicians performed it last night, its transparency and its thematic and harmonic ingenuity are still a delight.

The singing actors of last night's cast possessed not merely the youth that made illusion early achieved, but also a competency that ranged from exceedingly acceptable to exceedingly good. The Melisande of Frances Greer suggested something of the "fragility" that the composer visualized in the role, but her acting was a little too static to suggest its "elusive charm." Her light voice, well used, had a pleasing clarity and truth of intonation that were especially enjoyable in her unaccompanied song at the tower window. Partially overcoming the handicap of a flaming wig, David Brooks was an agreeably youthful and manly Pelleas, endowed with a pleasing if undistinguished voice.

Robert Gay as Golaud revealed a strong sense of character in his portrayal of that tragic, brooding figure; as well as a resonant baritone voice of fine quality. Gabrielle Hunt used a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice excellently in the role of Genevieve; and James Pease brought to the part of Arkel an admirable dignity and a splendid bass voice.

Almost all articulated their English so clearly and intelligently that the occasional lapses from intelligibility became more noticeable than if all had been constantly unintelligible—an odd by-product of opera in the vernacular.

The production as a whole did justice to the moody symbolism of Maeterlinck's play. Imagination and ingenuity drew a maximum of dramatic and emotional effect from suggestive backdrops and a few simple structures and props, with the aid of effective lighting and bold grouping of the actors. Often the results so attained were far more powerful than those of more literal and lavish stages.

The orchestra, predominantly youthful, showed admirable mettle in a score whose very transparency clearly reveals any weakness that may exist among its performers (and opera orchestras are among the most vulnerable in this respect). Its euphony, precision, and responsiveness were as praiseworthy as the individual excellences that came to light in those parts of the score that approach the texture of chamber music. Mr. Levin directed with authority and sensitive musicianship.

S. S.

Father and Son in Navy; 2-Way Surprise Enlistment

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Arthur J. Lockhart, a machinist, and his son, Robert, a painter, each of whom enlisted two weeks ago without knowledge of the other's intention, were sworn into the Navy, Jan. 8.

The elder Lockhart was a machinist's mate with naval aviation during the World War.

Early Filing Is Urged Of Income Tax Returns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Twenty-two million persons and concerns in the United States will file income tax returns in 1942, according to the Office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue here, which has asked taxpayers to co-operate by filing returns as early as possible. The Bureau announced that its district staffs had been increased to handle the additional returns expected this year.

4,000 Laid-Off Workers For Ford Asked to Return

DETROIT, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has asked officials of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. to notify 4,000 employees who had been laid off in the production foundry to return to work, Shelton Tappes, union foundry-building chairman, announced.

Mr. Tappes added that about 300 of the men already have returned to their jobs, and that all men are to return on their regular shift.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Mr. and Mrs. North," by Owen Davis, Frances and Richard Lockridge. Featuring Lois Hall and Owen Davis, Jr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last day.

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Watch for the Morning," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"The Rose Cavalier," by Richard Strauss. Presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. 8:30.

Concerts

New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street—
Debut concert by the Boston String Orchestra. Jules Wolffers, conductor. 8:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by the Curtis String Quartet. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Target for Tonight." 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:15, 5:20, 9:15. "The Body Disappears." Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:15, 4:45, 8:05. "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Young and Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:25.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—
"They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9.

Scollay Square—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carrol and Sterling Hayden. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Battle of the Mediterranean." "Another Quiz Kids Reel." "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts." "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Edgar Allan Poe's 'Tell Tale Heart.'" "Road to Victory," "Quiz Kids," "Florida Keys," "Polo Champions," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Tremont—
"Western Union," Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan and Ann Baxter. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "40,000 Horsemen." Grant Taylor. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sydney Toler. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Belle Starr." Randolph Scott. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Badlands of Dakota," Robert Stack. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. Continuous 1.30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:05, 5:10, 9:05.
Brookline Village: "The Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Riders of the Timberline," Bill Boyd. 2 and 8.
University: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie and Walter Brennan. 11:45 a. m., 2:58, 5:47, 8:44. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:08, 5:21, 8:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:46, 9:10. "Smilin' Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:54.
Park: "Kiss the Boys Goodby," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:35, 6:11, 9:27. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:37, 4:53, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. "Jesse James at Bay," Roger Pryor. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 2:30, 6, 9. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:34, 8:34.
Maplewood: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. "Don Winslow Serial, No. 4." Continuous 1:45-11.
Orpheum: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Charles Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:05, 6:15, 9:15. "Week End for Three." 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.
Mystic: "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. Continuous 12-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:35, 8:20. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Peggy Moran. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Texas," William Holden. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:15, 9. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Swamp Water." Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 2:05, 6:30, 8:55. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason and Elyse Knox. 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

OMERVILLE—Central: "Hit the Road," with the Dead End Kids. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "International Squadron," Donald Reagan. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Andy Devine and Richard Arlen. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Blonde from Singapore," Lief Erikson. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Zis Boom Bah," Grace Hayes, Peter Lind Hayes. 2:09, 7:54. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. "San Antonio Rose," J. Frazee and R Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and C. Miranda. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Maltese Falcon," Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 7:45, daily. except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy" Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 3:20, 7:55. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2:15, 6:45, 10:07.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Documentary Shows in London

By Jan Gordon

London

At the moment the chief pictorial interest in London is in two documentary exhibitions. But these are of such interest that they may be allowed to take temporary precedence over the current gallery exhibits. The first is that at the Victoria and Albert Museum to celebrate the tercentenary of the passing of Van Dyck. The other is "British Art and the Mediterranean," at the Warburg Institute.

The long continuing closeness of contact between Belgium and Britain is testified by the fact that Van Dyck was the second great Flemish master to receive English knighthood. Also he married Mary Ruthven, the granddaughter of the Earl of Guthrie.

In sheer painting Van Dyck belongs rather to grade B of the greater masters, and one may claim the paradox that his outstanding virtue as a portrait painter was also his greatest vice. This was his passion for elegance, which has been both an unattainable ideal and a flatterer's curse to all portrait painters ever since, including Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Van Dyck
Painted gents very gentlemanlike;
In fact one would almost suppose
The sitters as fine as their clothes.

The collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum is mostly of photographs. These are excellent for giving us the range of the painter's powers, including the less frequently considered altar pieces. But of course we do not get his color, which at its best has a deep harmonic restraint so much in contrast with the often tonic vulgarity of his erstwhile employer Rubens.

* * *

However, the famous Italian Sketchbook from Chatsworth is here, as also is a good selection of the "Iconography" etched portraits, designed by Van Dyck, of which the heads, etched by the artist himself, put him among the master etchers of the world.

Visitors can get easily from this exhibition to the second, as the Warburg Institute is at the Imperial Institute, just across the road. The connection between the shows is interesting. Charles I, who brought Van Dyck to London, was also responsible for the introduction of Rubens and the recognition of the genius of Inigo Jones. The latter, in the Queen's House, at Greenwich, was the first architect to build in the full Italian manner in England. Photographs of the Italian originals from which the Queen's House was developed are on view at the Warburg Institute. The close relationship between Van Dyck, Dobson, Reynolds and Gainsborough is also clearly shown.

But the exhibition, which is composed chiefly of well contrasted photographs, does more than this. It indicates a line of almost continuous influence coming from the Mediterranean to Britain, starting from prehistoric times. The earliest examples date back to the bronze age, and we can find models from Spain and Mycenae for some of our excavated remains.

* * *

Celtic art, one of the most interesting early European developments, can show a clear line of heritage from the Greek. In Britain the Etruscan, Scythian, and Persian derivatives received a novel twist, illustrating one of our characteristic gifts, that of creating something peculiarly British from whatever we borrow.

Ancient Rome of course takes up the tale; so, after the Anglo-Saxon interlude, does Christian Rome. From the Byzantine we derived the matter for the grand stone crosses, the noblest monuments of their age in Europe, while the manuscripts and decorations of the late twelfth century also show a contact with Byzantine models, the bending figure of "St. Paul's Conversion" at Palermo being almost line for line that of "St. Paul and the Viper" at Canterbury, though they must have been designed within a few years of each other.

The influence is not again prominent until the classical revival of the thirteenth century and "Humanism." It does not gain much general strength till the Elizabethan days, when "Spanish" was all the fashion. Jacobean introduced the Baroque. After that the story is almost all Italianate until the nineteenth century, when the grip weakened, possibly (as the excellent catalogue written by F. Saxl and R. Wittkower suggests) because the growing ease of travel and the efforts of William Cook and Sons swept away the distinction of "classic" exclusiveness and opened the now complete breach between archaeology and art.

After these two intellectual excursions we come back to contemporary paintings with a nose alert for Mediterranean influences. At the Royal Society of British Artists, which is one of the best yet put up by a society since the war started, the bag is mixed. French for the most part, but pleasingly enthusiastic in feeling.

The other notable show of the period is that of Leslie Hurry, a young surrealist, at the Redfern Gallery. Here the influence is naturally very much from Spain, and yet, like so many British adapters, Leslie Hurry is developing out of it a personal idiom that both fixes the attention and stimulates a belief in his explorations behind, as one might say, the edge of the looking glass.

Listening to the New Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

For those whose musical curiosity is not confined to the past, the series of concerts devoted to contemporary music given by Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes at the Wigmore Hall have provided a welcome change to a stereotyped and almost exclusive diet of familiar repertory. Lord Woolton and his Ministry have not yet decreed coupons for the classics, although their present orchestral consumption is prodigious. But even out of wartime, contemporary works are strictly rationed by program-makers and it was startling to discover that these four concerts assembled the names of 20 or more living composers, half of whom were English. These numbers do not include the near-contemporaries.

New works are generally regarded as a luxury rather than a necessity, and after the leanness of the last two years such lavishness seemed almost to indicate the existence of a black market of novelties. It is doubtful, however, whether Lord Woolton and his sleuths will ever discover its source in the lounges of one of our larger hotels. But there is a certain back room in Regent Street where, calling unexpectedly the other day, one actually caught Irwin Stein in the act of correcting the proofs of a new Bartók work. This composition would probably have dazed a musically simple-minded detective and caused him to arrest himself.

* * *

That there exists a demand for the luxury of the unaccustomed was shown by the audience in Wigmore Hall. They may have been, as somebody put it, "definitely intelligentsia," but perhaps this was an improvement on the symphony concert audience described by Virginia Woolf in "The Waves": "Decorous, portly — we have white hair waved under our hats; slim shoes; little bags; clean-shaven cheeks; here and there a military moustache; not a speck of dust has been allowed to settle anywhere on our broadcloth. Swaying and opening programs, with a few words of greeting to friends, we settle down, like walruses stranded on rocks . . . hoping for a wave to lift us. . . ." Who does not know the gloved applause and murmurs of welcome as Sir Thomas, Sir Henry, or Sir Adrian, bows in front of a background of standing players? Their job is to supply the tidal wave.

The audience at Wigmore Hall was neither smart nor somnolent, but business-like, critical, and, compared with Virginia Woolf's audience (does it now exist?), perhaps a trifle grim and serious. Not for them the drifting reveries, entirely irrelevant, that so often besiege the listener to the familiar. A few years ago a play was produced showing the differing effects of a musical work on a small group of people. Their reactions were extra-musical and purely literary —otherwise, of course, there would have been no play.

* * *

Then there is the incongruous musical pictorialism of Walt Disney's "Fantasia." How many claim that they see pictures as they listen! What an eye-opener it might be if the peregrinations of the average listener's attention could be projected onto a motion-picture screen, for example. Naturally one is not speaking of the musically educated. But even the trained listener has to be "on his toes" to grasp a new work devoid of the old familiar melodic, harmonic, and rhythmical associations, which, bars ahead, always signalled what was coming.

Rich in interest as these concerts were, one is not sure whether the audience was not their most important feature. Perhaps the greatest lack of contemporary music is the active collaboration of contemporary listeners. It is generally recognized now that no musical work of art is complete without its audience. How often does collaboration with the classics reach a fuller understanding of them?

The other day in a discussion heard over the radio Clive Bell, who fought victorious battles for post-impressionist painting, said rather surprisingly, "Those people who write private poetry—I'm not in the least interested to read it because I can't understand it. And just the same with private prose; if I am presented with 'Finnegan's Wake' I can't understand it. But that doesn't make any difference to whether it's a good work of art." In spite of the qualifying sentence the writers of private poetry and prose have every right to retort, paraphrasing Dr. Johnson, "I have found you a work of art; I am not obliged to find you an understanding."

Actually the Wigmore Hall programs included little, if any, private music and nothing frankly experimental. Their great merit was the bringing to light of samples of that mass of music which deserves public performance—and criticism—and, under modern conditions, too seldom gets it. Let us hope that when peace comes the whole concert system will be reorganized with a juster balance between present and past. For a long time now the only real encouragement given by their fellow countrymen to living English composers has been the encouragement not to compose. Few of them even have the excuse of Voltaire's poet for writing—"to make a living." But as shown by these programs they persist in both living and composing.

Sculpture and Priorities

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Sculpture, so little seen this season in Philadelphia galleries, opens the New Year at the Art Alliance.

Culled from sculptors who at some time touched this city either as students or residents, the show is sufficiently varied to offer a cross-section of what is going on today in sculptors' minds and sculptors studios.

Provocative is the fact, made evident by the exhibition, that priorities have hit bronze, and that our modelers are experimenting with different media in an effort to forestall the deficiency.

Take, for instance, the two well-proportioned nudes by Gladys Edgerly Bates. Both female figures, one standing and one seated, these compositions, alleviated by the suggestion of drapes, seem somewhat too open in modeling for treatment in stone; yet sufficiently compact to hint at a technique between that medium and bronze. For this type of design cast stone is ideal, and it has been used by Mrs. Bates in carrying out her ideas.

* * *

More experimental is a torso in plexiglas by Clare Dieman. Here is a medium so new that it must develop its own handling, and so transparent that it opens up to the sculptor possibilities of lighting as well as of modeled form.

Third on the list of experimenters is Peter Fingesten, war refugee sculptor born of an Austrian mother and an Italian artist father. Highly imaginative, Fingesten conceives complex compositions that he casts by a formula of his own in cement-hard material capable of holding what at first glance appears to be a bronze patina.

It is perhaps natural that Fingesten's imagination should dwell on the macabre, coming as he does from a family torn by war. (His father is in an Italian concentration camp.) Both his contributions to the present exhibition reflect his point of view. One, a self-portrait, is an interweaving of symbols that dominate a sculptor's art—a nude torso, masks of tragedy and comedy, and a bony hand, typifying present-day unrest, and pointing upward at the keen, but perplexed high relief portrait of the artist, himself.

* * *

Another composition is a symbolic design for an aviator's monument, poising a nude female figure in the orbit of a large martial head.

War echoes are uppermost, also, in a little monumental composition by George H. Borst. Made in 1939, it is prophetic. A blacksmith stands at a forge, sword in hand, atop a pedestal fashioned of up-pointing gun batteries, and suggested reliefs of tanks and waves. The title is "Which Way, America, Swords or Plowshares?"

Imaginative vigor, in fact, may be noted in many of the sculptures shown, nor does it turn always toward the tragic or the sardonic. A touch of amusement is to be found in the massed body movement of Charles Rudy's modern "Dancer," winding up for a spring, while a touch of whimsy pervades Eleanor Roosevelt Elliott's "Sea Loot," with a towering seaman glancing down at a tiny mermaid on the rim of his boot.

As usual there is more than a sprinkling of figure studies and heads, the best of the latter being the head of a man by Janet de Coux, Pittsburgh artist, and the head of a girl by Antonio Cortizas.

Menuhin In Mexico

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

Recently we have witnessed again a friendly collaboration of Mexican and American artists, this time in the final concert of the series Yehudi Menuhin played in the Palace of Fine Arts, when a symphony orchestra of Mexican musicians directed by the eminent Mexican composer, Julian Carrillo, furnished the accompaniments for the three violin concertos—Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn — which made up the evening's program.

As a violinist, Carrillo has played these concertos, having derived his interpretations from the great Belgian, Ysaÿe, in the conservatory in Ghent, where he won first prize in a violin contest over the contestants of the Continent. For this achievement he received from his patron, Don Porfirio Diaz, a genuine Amati instrument.

Listeners at this final concert remarked that rarely had they heard equal virtuosity in a soloist or such balance and proportion in an accompanying orchestra; and many were the expressions of regret that Carrillo should now be devoting his time to teaching and composition instead of to orchestral conducting.

As it was my privilege to hear the first concert Menuhin played in San Francisco, following his temporary retirement from the concert stage, and as a music critic to review that concert, it was a pleasure to hear him again under such propitious circumstances, and to note his developing maturity as an artist.

It was interesting in this series of concerts also to note how rapidly Menuhin built up an enthusiastic audience response. Coming to Mexico unknown except for press propaganda he closed his series of four concerts amid unanimous praise of critics and public.

Gorska-Hill

Katina Paxinou

Making her American debut as the star of "Hedda Gabler" at the Colonial in Boston Jan. 19. The Manhattan premiere is scheduled for Jan. 29.

Emlyn Williams' New Play

By Harold Hobson

London

One of the oddest experiences I have had in this oddest of wars was to come out on a recent evening from the Globe Theater, where stage air-raid sirens had been blowing during the course of Emlyn Williams' new play, "The Morning Star," and to hear the newspaper sellers shouting, "Fierce fighting in Hong Kong." That the only raid warnings in London should be in a theater, and the story of the day's fighting should be, not in the skies over the Home Counties, but at the other side of the world, would a year ago have seemed an impossible transformation. Yet nothing now surprises us, and we are equally prepared to hear that parachutists have landed in London, Berlin, New York, or on the moon.

At the same time the war has not made us notably any easier to please. When our dramatists write a comedy about people with £3,000 a year, a hunting box in Scotland, and a duke in the offing, we complain that they are out of touch with the stern realities of existence. And when Mr. Williams, bearing this in mind, gives us a tense and in many ways a moving drama of a London family being bombed, we observe acidly that in the last year we have had explosives enough in our own homes, without wanting them in the theater as well. At any rate, that is what a distinguished actor, now making a great success in another play, remarked to me after Mr. Williams' first night; and most of the critics seemed to agree the next morning, no doubt basing their attitude on the well-known critical principle that, since most people get married themselves, there is no point in going to see "Romeo and Juliet."

* * *

All this is rather unfair to Mr. Williams. His play is not a great play, but neither is it a bad one. On the contrary, in some respects it is as good as anything he has ever written. It has been noticed that all the accessories in Mr. Williams' plays, all the decorations and trivialities, are generally excellent. He is unrivalled in gallery girls: he has an infallible touch with charwomen. His air-raid atmosphere—hats in the refrigerator, beds underneath the drawing-room table, the old lady who likes bombs because they take her mind off the war—all this is absolutely true and convincing.

What is less effective is the story that Mr. Williams has chosen to unfold against this vivid and insistent background. He casts himself as a brilliant young doctor whose experiments are hampered by the stupidity and prejudice of his superiors. This not very original situation is complicated by the fact that the doctor, Cliff Parrilow, is on bad terms with his much-enduring wife, Alison (Angela Baddeley). The alarms and excursions of a particularly bad raid provide him with the opportunity of justifying his researches (which he does not succeed in doing), and of becoming reconciled to his wife (which he does). The last curtain falls on them standing together in a pool of light in a darkened room as the ghostly howl of the siren wails on the air. It is a melodramatic, even a sentimental, ending, but one which no one can watch entirely unmoved who has endured a real hundred per cent all-out and no-nonsense raid himself.

* * *

At the Savoy Theater Robert Morley is to be seen in the American comedy, "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Mr. Morley, who was Oscar Wilde on Broadway and Louis XVI in the film "Marie Antoinette," here with immense gusto flings himself into a character that the public understands to be based on Mr. Alexander Woollcott. It is a magnificently flamboyant, insolent performance that he puts up, hugely to the taste of vast and enthusiastic audiences.

Nationality and the Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Though there have been American singers in New York's opera since Julia Wheatley made her début in the eighteen-thirties with one of the peripatetic Italian companies that followed the pioneering Garcias to this country, there has been more than the usual dither about an "all-American" "Rigoletto" among recent performances at the Metropolitan. One small part was, indeed, assigned to a singer born abroad. But the roles of the Duke, Rigoletto, Gilda, Maddalena, Sparafucile, and Monterone were in the keeping of Jan Peerce, Robert Weede, Josephine Antoine, Anna Kaskas, Norman Cordon, and Lansing Hatfield, respectively. With the exception already noted, small parts were similarly entrusted to native artists. The conductor was the Argentine-born Italian Ettore Panizza.

* * *

With the company's personnel nearly half American, it would have been possible to choose other singers—and for some of the roles, several times over—and achieve the same showng for our own vocalists. Moreover, this could have been done last season, or in almost any season of at least two decades. There have been all-American, or virtually all-American, casts at the Metropolitan before, and some very good ones elsewhere. Today virtually no distinction is drawn between American voices and the voices of any other nationality; our public gives no particular thought to whether they are more suitable for Italian, French, or German opera. If there is a Russian or a Czech work to be heard no one is surprised to find Americans in important roles. With American singers of all types available, a cast like that for "Rigoletto" is more likely to be accidental—or at least incidental to the exigencies of repertoire—than intentional.

Unfortunately on this occasion the performance yielded suggestions of limited rehearsal, and several of the principals showed a degree of tension that was not in the best interests of their tone emission. Mr. Peerce's tautly sung airs had not the lyric quality of their equivalent in "La Traviata," the opera of his début. Mr. Weede was so consistently assiduous in making every moment emotional that nothing much remained for his climaxes. Some of the others were not in the best voice. Mr. Hatfield, who made his début on this occasion, found the orchestra a little too strongly competitive, with the result that the true quality of his well-produced but rather light voice was not disclosed until he was heard again as the King in "Aïda."

* * *

But if it was not possible to regard this as a performance of distinction, the "American" "Rigoletto" was of interest as showing what we would have reason to expect if it should become necessary for this country's opera to be thoroughly nationalized in the months and years of war that may be ahead for us. The material and the routine were adequate, though better use could have been made of both. There were no stars, in the Metropolitan sense, but the ensemble represented just such an average of recognized American talent as might be expected to carry on the Metropolitan's traditions if no new artists from abroad were available to take the place of those veterans who are almost certain to be retired in the course of a few years. Opera on this level would not be brilliant opera, but it would be acceptable, assuming that here and there a singer of brighter effulgence would give individual performances their touch of something exceptional. In the meantime the Metropolitan remains an international house, its present roster including, besides the Americans, singers from Italy, Germany, Austria, England, Scotland, Australia, Canada, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Egypt, Iceland, Brazil, and Chile.

A recent addition to the American half of the company was Nadine Conner, California radio soprano, who made her début as Pamina in the first repetition of "The Magic Flute," this season's Mozart revival. A pretty voice, a youthful face, and a slender figure were points in her favor. If her singing of the English translation of "Ach, ich fühls" and of Pamina's part of the dagger scene did not have all the pathos or the dramatic character that might have been desired, it was musical and sympathetic, and it fitted neatly into Bruno Walter's well-integrated ensemble.

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Sometimes Rose Brewster suspected that her house was getting more resonant with age. Perhaps it was only because her own ear was more acute to percussion as she grew older herself, for certainly both the town house and the cottage on Cape Cod were talking more than usual in their sleep. Any elderly house has a good deal to say to itself, as it sits cozily beside its chimney on cold winter nights. But of late Rose had been noticing things in summer, and in daytime, too.

Some of these sounds were responses to acts of human beings. Rose identified her relatives by the way they dealt with doors. There are as many ways of coping with a door as there are citizens of the world. The act of opening and shutting doors should be included among the minor maneuvers in the endless procession of events.

* * *

There is the Explosive Entrance, for example, in which you erupt through the door, blowing up the place as you come. There is also the Dance Figure, called "The Cat's Hesitation," done by talkative callers who open the door, start to go, think of something to say, refuse to come back into the house, and let in the mosquito while they wobble on the sill.

More popular with one's hostess is the Stage Entrance, done in style. To perfect this figure, you keep the door under control, swinging it wide, framing yourself in the portal for a moment, and then bringing the door together with so soft a click as not to rob your audience of your opening lines.

At the other extreme from this studied entrance, we find the Grand Slam, the Little Slam and the Jumping Dog—this last performed with a shove of your knee as you open the door and a kick of your rear foot as you shut it, and a shower of dropping parcels as you prance in.

* * *

Rose knew which of her relatives was coming by the sound.

The floors of a house are the steadying element in its orchestration. They reflect on their boards and sounding-posts the more humdrum habits of the human foot. But they can squeak of themselves, when no foot falls.

Stairs also can squeak, and likewise chairs. Rose had a wicker chair that could creak in the night as if somebody were sitting down, and a step in the front stairway that could snap as if somebody were coming up. Changes in temperature, when the house cooled down at night, made them talk.

* * *

But the cottage on Cape Cod was the prize performer. Rose had gone down there once to clean house in early spring, and had been unable to get back that night because of a Cape Cod storm. The gale shook the cottage from galley to tops'l. The grapevine over the back entry knocked on the door. Shutters and casements thumped. A locust tree swished on the wall, like Wuthering Heights. The door of the neighbor's garage opened and shut. But was it the neighbor's garage? The echo system made the sounds deceptive. And, in the loft over the study, Something was shuffling around. She and Gregory had heard that sound before on another stormy night. They had given up the puzzle at the time, but Rose decided to solve the riddle now. Taking her courage and her flashlight in her hands, she stepped into the tiny loft.

It took resolution to do this, but it would have taken more to go to sleep with that shuffling going on. She looked into the shadowy gabled enclosure, and then went in. Nothing to be seen out of order. She sat down on an old trunk and snapped off her flashlight. If a bat or squirrel were shut in there, it would presently think she had gone and shuffle again. Nothing happened until the gale blew with a mighty whirl around the loft from the northerly quarter. Shuffle, shuffle, tap, shuffle! It sounded ghostly in the dark, like some pirate spook in the corner beyond the old sea chest under the rafters.

Her heart in her mouth, Rose leaned over the sea chest and directed her flashlight at the corner. A torn roll of stiff gray paper, such as old New Englanders used to line their floors with under the rag rugs to keep out the cold, had been sequestered there. With each strong gust of wind that shook the loft, the torn edge of the paper was shuffling on the floor. Rose drew a long breath, wrapped up the roll of paper in an old rag rug, and "laid" the gray paper ghost.

* * *

About three o'clock that morning, the storm blew out to sea; and then began the snapping of tired timbers relaxing, and the drip of wet branches on the shingles after the storm. Then came a sudden final whirlwind—and Thud! on the roof something hit just over the head of the bed. A sea gull mewed in astonishment and disgust, evidently out in the gale on an early morning errand and taken by surprise when the sudden twist of wind sent him in a pancake landing on the roof.

But at least, thought Rose philosophically next morning, as she got her own breakfast: though the Dutch door may sing a two-part song all night; though the floors may creak and the rains may fall and the herring-gulls beat upon the house; at least and at last, there's one gray paper ghost in this world that will never walk again.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

Meridians

The level fire of sundown lies along the eastern shore;
In cities tall aerial spires relinquish now their golden light,
And one by one the narrow canyons of the streets below
Are darkened; the harbor is already chilled with night.

The wings of evening moving westward fold the land
With shadows like soft-footed hounds that track the sun;
In the afterglow a prairie farmer contemplates his fields
Then turns resignedly indoors, his labor done.

An hour later the cold Sierra ranges bathe in flame,
While violet dusk encroaches soundlessly below the timber line;
But presently the molten light expires on the highest peaks
And darkness comes alike to snow and pine.

And then along the coast of Oregon sequoias fill with twilit mist:
Dispassionately the lighthouse keeper at the bay
Regards the fiery ball of sun suspended for brief time
Between his western night and Asiatic day.

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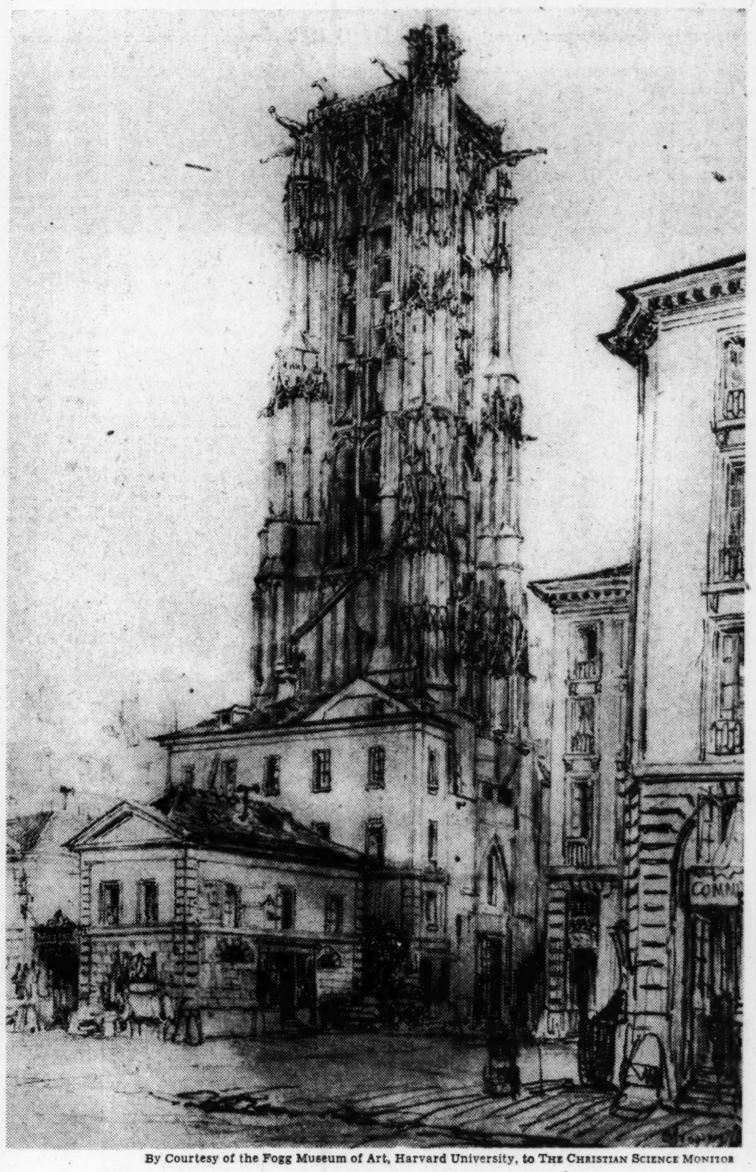

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA TOUR ST.-JACQUES": *A Drawing by Nicolas Chapuy*

NICOLAS MARIE JOSEPH CHAPUY (1790-1858) was a French draftsman, lithographer, engineer, and architect. He was engaged in restoring medieval churches, and he made several series of lithographs to illustrate volumes on travel in the Orient and on French cathedrals. He edited all the works of Palladio, and exhibited in the French Salon.

This drawing is executed in pencil on white paper. It shows the tower as it was seen in the early nineteenth century, flanked by houses and shops. This tower is now all that is left of the Church of St.-Jacques-la-Boucherie which was constructed in the sixteenth century and destroyed in 1789. The tower was restored in the nineteenth century and today is surrounded by a small park. While this drawing resembles many others prepared for engraving, there is no evidence extant that a plate was made from it.

D. A.

Flying Over the Roof of Europe

IN ORDER TO SEE the unity of Switzerland we must look at it from a height. On the level of the lakes and fields, the land is enclosed and divided, the horizons are close, shut in by hills or mountain barriers. But if we climb, as in an aeroplane, the country takes shape. The natural depressions become evident, and a long plateau, like the arc of a circle, hollows itself between the dark walls of the Jura and the vast frozen waves which are the parallel chains of the Alps. Rising higher, we see appear, wrapped in a golden haze, the two extremities of this arc, two streaks of pale blue, Lake Léman on the French side and the Lake of Constance on the German. To the north, beyond the ribbon of the Rhine, the Black Forest and the Balloon of the Vosges prolong the undulations of the Jura. To the south on the other side of the Alps the plains of Lombardy fade into a rose and ocher dust. Is that a mirage that we glimpse, or is it the sea?

Below us, the summits of the two great Alpine ranges, floating above the earth between the deep folds of their transverse valleys, shine serenely brilliant. We are flying over the roof of Europe.

Almost at the top of the vast semi-circle formed by the corrugations of the Alps, from the Mediterranean to the plains of Austria and Croatia, in the center of Switzerland, the parallel ranges meet and intertwine into a chaotic mass. Four main valleys issue from this mass, down which the four rivers flow, hollowing out in the heart of this granitic turmoil a vast cross, like a symbolic seal. To the north towards the Atlantic go the waters of the Rhine, to the west and the Mediterranean the waters of the Rhône, to the south and the Adriatic the waters of the Ticino,—which will become the Po, to the east and the Balkan plains the waters of the Inn, which through the Danube will flow into the Black Sea.

The middle of this cross of rivers is cut by a road which we see climbing up to a remote lake, then going down towards northern Italy. A long train disappears into the mountain, and reappears a moment later, farther on. This is the only spot in the Alps where a single road and a single tunnel join the northern and southern worlds.

This cross of rivers, this roof of Europe, this master-knot of the Alps and unique passage is the St. Gothard. It is one of the most symbolic places in the world, the heart of Switzerland, and also the heart of the continent. — From "The Heart of Europe," by DENIS DE ROUGEMONT and CHARLOTTE MURET. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

Ruskin's Socialism Of Art

RUSKIN GREW more and more interested in social problems, of which his views are best expressed in *Unto This Last* and *Sesame and Lilies*. He was, with William Morris, the founder in England of a sort of artistic socialism, the ideal of which was a society where art would be accessible to everybody and ugly cities and buildings should be impossible. He was, except in form, a poet like Shelley, a dreamer defeated by the facts of life. He gave away a good deal of the fortune left him by his thrifty father, and was always sweet and unselfish, with no egotism except that of the man of passionate convictions who wishes his ideas to prevail. . . .

Ruskin hoped that by means of art, religion, and literature, all people might become civilized. His contemporary, Matthew Arnold (they graduated from Oxford about the same time), had little of Ruskin's passionate faith in democracy, but preached culture for the saving remnant whom he thought capable of it.—From "The Story of the World's Literature," by JOHN MACY. (New York: Liveright.)

On the Illimitable Grassy Plain

I REMEMBER—better than any orchard, grove, or wood I have ever entered or seen, do I remember that shady oasis of trees at my new home on the illimitable grassy plain. Up till now I had never lived with trees excepting those twenty-five I have told about and that other one which was called *el arbol* because it was the only tree of its kind in all the land. Here there were hundreds, thousands of trees, and to my childish unaccustomed eyes it was like a great unexplored forest. There were no pines, firs, nor eucalyptus (unknown in the country then), nor evergreens of any kind; the trees being all deciduous were leafless now in midwinter, but even so it was to be a wonderful experience to be among them, to feel and smell their rough moist bark stained green with moss, and to look up at the blue sky through the network of interlacing twigs. And spring with foliage and blossoms would be with us by and by, in a month or two; even now in midwinter there was a foretaste of it, and it came to us first as a delicious fragrance in the air at one spot beside a row of old Lombardy poplars. . . . Here at the roots of the poplars there was a bed or carpet of round leaves which we knew well, and putting the clusters apart with our hands, lo! there were the violets already open—the dim, purple-blue, hidden violets, the earliest, sweetest, of all flowers; the most loved by children in that land, and doubtless in many other lands.—From "Far Away and Long Ago," by W. H. HUDSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Neutralizing Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEUTRALITY, in the ordinary sense of the word, was at one time considered a means of affording protection to the smaller nation, and, ideally speaking, it may have been regarded by some as the outward sign of an inner love of peace. Yet many a country which has wrapped about itself the garment of neutrality, endeavoring to find protection within its folds, has been mercilessly attacked, and deprived of its rightful place in the world of nations. Can any of us today, individually or nationally, afford to adopt a neutral attitude as between good and evil?

Webster compares the word "neutral" with "negative," but says that "neutral emphasizes the idea of vagueness or indefiniteness." The nature of Christianity, on the other hand, is positive: it has definite rules, and is founded upon divine Principle, God. Jesus indicated this when he said (John 17:3), "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Only by scientific knowing, the spiritual understanding of God, can war be exterminated and eternal life demonstrated.

Christian Science is neither vague nor indefinite. It is exact Science. It admits as real only that which is good; evil, it classifies under the category of unreality. How, then, does the Christian Scientist approach the subject of war? Does he ignore it? Certainly not. He analyzes the claims put forward, but is careful to separate them from individual or nation. He recognizes human dictatorship, for instance, as idolatrous, but does not identify the claim of idolatry with any individual. He realizes that the only dictatorship which exists in the realm of Mind is the dictatorship of divine Principle, Love, which demands of its creation only the enduring perfection and loveliness which are the heritage of the sons of God.

On page 157 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Science both neutralizes error and destroys it." When evil is impersonalized, denied the identity and characteristics which it has assumed, it is deprived of its so-called power. The work that lies before us is to put evil into "neutral." A driving instructor, explaining to his young pupil the function of the clutch, gave the following illustration: "When you put the clutch into 'neutral,' the motor is disconnected from the wheels. It is like taking a horse out of the shafts: the wheels of the car can no more move without the power of the motor than the wagon can move without the horse."

In the omnipresence of God there is no place for evil to act; it has, in reality, no identity, no power to go forward, no intelligence to formulate plans, no banner under which to march. The divine Mind is governing all; therefore no difficult situation confronts man. The Psalmist says (Psalms 48:2), "Beautiful for situation . . . is mount Zion." That is the only kind of situation of which man can be aware; he is conscious only of purity and beauty, for there is no other consciousness in Soul, Spirit; there is no evil influence to cause a man to hate his brother, for divine Principle, Love, alone influences man; no falsity can obscure his vision, for there is no falsity in Truth; no death, no evil of any kind, awaits him, for he exists in endless Life.

The power such spiritually true recognition may have in the experience of an individual is illustrated by the following incident. At one time, when invasion seemed imminent in a certain locality, a Christian Scientist went to her Concordances to the Bible and to Mrs. Eddy's writings and found the following reference (Science and Health, p. 106): "Man's rights are invaded when the divine order is interfered with, and the mental trespasser incurs the divine penalty due this crime." Armed with this statement of truth, the student was able to rise above all sense of apprehension. She saw that, because the sinner inevitably reaps the fruit of sin, it was the would-be aggressor, not the innocent victim, who was headed for ultimate disaster unless he changed his course. Realizing that the divine Mind governs all in equity and harmony, she knew that she could safely leave the helm in God's hands. Many months afterward the student realized that she had then been freed from fear and false responsibility. She was grateful also that the threat of invasion had largely disappeared from the news.

What can hint at the reward which comes from divinely metaphysical work well done? When evil has been impersonalized, nothingized, good in all its radiant glory will appear. Then shall we see as God sees. The Bible records of the seventh and last day of creation (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

After Midnight

Intramural feet go coursing to the vitamins
Along my pipes, furious in sound.
Tenuous anticipation, nightly,
Brings my mouse around.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Neutraliser le Mal

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL FUT UN TEMPS où la neutralité — dans le sens ordinaire du terme — passait pour une protection; et sur le plan des idées, plus d'un peuple la regardait comme le signe extérieur d'un profond amour de la paix. Mais diverses nations qui s'étaient enveloppées de ce manteau et s'y croyaient à l'abri, ont subi des assauts impitoyables et pour le moment n'occupent plus dans le monde la place à laquelle elles ont droit. Soit individuellement soit collectivement, peut-on adopter aujourd'hui une attitude d'indifférence à l'égard du bien et du mal?

Le dictionnaire compare le mot "neutre" au mot "négatif," en ajoutant que le premier donne "l'idée du vague ou de l'indéfini." En revanche, la nature du christianisme est positive; ses règles définies reposent sur Dieu, sur le Principe divin. Jésus fit voir cela lorsqu'il dit (Jean 17:3): "C'est ici la vie éternelle, qu'ils te connaissent, toi, le seul vrai Dieu, et celui que tu as envoyé, Jésus-Christ." Pour mettre fin aux guerres et pour démontrer la vie éternelle, il faut une connaissance scientifique, une compréhension spirituelle de Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne n'a rien de vague ou d'indéfini. C'est une Science exacte. Elle ne tient pour réel que ce qui est bon; quant au mal, elle le range dans la catégorie de l'irréalité. Comment le Scientiste Chrétien envisage-t-il le sujet de la guerre? Feint-il de l'ignorer? Certes non! Il analyse les ambitions exprimées, mais il a soin de ne pas les unir à une personne ou à un peuple. Il reconnait par exemple que sur le plan humain, la dictature s'apparente à l'idolâtrie; mais il n'identifie pas avec l'homme la prétention de dictature. Il se rend compte que dans le royaume de l'Entendement, la seule dictature est celle du divin Principe, de l'Amour, exigeant de sa création les qualités durables, belles et parfaites qui sont l'apanage des fils de Dieu.

A la page 157 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "La Science neutralise et détruit l'erreur." Lorsqu'on dépersonnalise le mal, lorsqu'on lui refuse l'identité et les caractéristiques dont il se revêt, on lui enlève son prétendu pouvoir. Notre tâche consiste à mettre le mal au point mort. Un jeune homme qui apprenait à conduire s'entendit donner l'explication suivante: "Quand vous mettez l'embrayage au point mort, le moteur n'est plus en communication avec les roues. C'est comme si vous dételiez un cheval: les roues de l'auto ne tourneront pas plus sans moteur qu'une voiture n'avancera sans cheval."

L'omniprésence de Dieu ne laisse pas la moindre place au mal ou à son action; celui-ci n'a réellement aucune identité, aucun pouvoir qui lui permette d'avancer, aucune intelligence pour faire des plans, aucune bannière sous laquelle il puisse marcher. L'Entendement divin gouverne toutes choses; donc en réalité l'homme ne se trouve pas dans une situation difficile. Le Psalmiste dit (Psaume 48:3): "Elle s'élève avec grâce... la montagne de Sion." Voilà le seul genre de situation dont l'homme puisse avoir conscience; il ne connait que la pureté, la beauté, car nulle autre conscience n'existe dans l'Ame ou dans l'Esprit; il n'y a point d'influence mauvaise poussant l'homme à haïr son frère, car seul le divin Principe, l'Amour, influe sur l'homme; aucune erreur ne peut troubler sa vision, car la Vérité exclut l'erreur; ni la mort ni aucun malheur ne lui est réservé, car il existe dans la Vie sans limites.

Le fait suivant illustrera le pouvoir de cette connaissance spirituellement vraie et ses résultats pratiques. Lorsque dans un certain pays, l'invasion semblait imminente, une Scientiste Chrétienne, ayant recours aux Concordances, — celle de la Bible et celle des ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, — trouva le passage que voici (*Science et Santé*, p. 106): "Les droits de l'homme sont lésés dès qu'on intervient dans l'ordre divin, et l'intrus mental encourt la peine divine que mérite ce crime." Employant comme arme cette déclaration de vérité, la Scientiste put surmonter tout sentiment de crainte. Elle vit que le pécheur recueille inévitablement les fruits du péché, et que dès lors c'était non l'innocente victime mais l'agresseur qui marchait à sa ruine s'il ne s'amendait pas. Elle comprit que parce que l'Entendement divin gouverne toutes choses selon l'équité et l'harmonie, elle pouvait sans aucun risque laisser le gouvernail entre les mains de Dieu. Bien des mois plus tard, la Scientiste Chrétienne se rendit compte que devant cette lumière, la crainte et le poids d'une fausse responsabilité avaient disparu. Elle fut aussi reconnaissante de ce que la menace d'invasion était beaucoup moins souvent mentionnée par la presse ou la radio.

Quels mots pourraient dépeindre les récompenses qu'apporte le bon travail métaphysique, dont la source est divine? Lorsqu'on dépersonnalise le mal, qu'on le réduit au néant, on voit apparaître le bien dans toute sa gloire. Parvenus à ce point, nous verrons comme Dieu voit. Concernant le septième et dernier jour de la création, la Bible déclare (Genèse 1:31): "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

When Shooting Starts, Diplomacy Ends ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

Most wars are hard on diplomats, and this one is no exception. From having been engaged in a welter of breath-taking negotiations and activities prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the statesmen suddenly find themselves pushed to the rear at the first shot, while the generals and admirals take over the main conduct of affairs for the duration.

Although it would be overpainting the picture by a good deal to say that the members of the Department of State are in any immediate danger of being forced to accept unemployment compensation, it is none the less true that the Dec. 7 attack has resulted in a noticeable diminution of activity in the venerable Victorian pile just west of the White House which houses the offices of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his associates.

The period just before America's entry into the war will rank as one of the most important eras of diplomatic maneuver in the history of the United States. Of first importance, of course, were the long and unsuccessful negotiations between Secretary Hull and the two Japanese envoys to the United States. The attention of all the Governments of the world was riveted on these talks, although we know now that the Axis Governments were looking at them with that particular freedom from conscience and honesty which characterizes their negotiations.

Also vital were the relations being maintained by the Department of State with the Vichy Government, the nations of Latin America, and, above all, with the active participants in the struggle against totalitarian aggression.

While it is true that there is still much for American diplomacy to accomplish, particularly in regard to Vichy and Latin America, the situation has changed radically. The war has taken the edge off many diplomatic negotiations and has made it clear that the world's remaining neutrals will be more influenced by the success or failure of the United States Army and Navy than by the words of diplomats.

As the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill has shown, the conduct of the war, the interrelations of the 26 United Nations, and decisions regarding the postwar peace will be made through the White House. Although Secretary Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles are certain to take a major hand in these decisions, they will do so more as trusted advisers to the President than as the primary conductors of American foreign affairs.

The same changes are affecting American diplomatic officers throughout the world. Ambassadors and Ministers in the Allied countries are now the representatives of a Government which, on almost all issues, will see eye to eye with the Government to which they are accredited. Consequently, there will be little need for the diplomatic by-play of peacetime.

In ordinary times the Department of State is called upon to gather and collate a vast amount of information which in wartime goes first to the War and Navy Departments. The war will also either simplify or definitely end, depending upon the country involved, the Department's customary role as mediator, friend, advisor and protector of American citizens abroad.

While intending no disparagement, it is safe to say that in wartime the Department of State becomes less a free agency and more a transmission belt for notes between the heads of State than is the case in days of peace. War solidifies and restricts the activities of both individuals and governmental agencies, and the Department of State is no exception.

Probably the single most important task before the Department today is the strengthening of the United States' ties with its Latin American neighbors. Although the role of most of these countries, whether actually at war or not, is expected to be a passive one, their attitude and the degree of help which they extend to the active anti-Axis belligerents can have an appreciable effect upon the length of the war.

For this reason the forthcoming Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro will be a very real test both of the astuteness of Undersecretary Sumner Welles, who heads the American delegation, and of the extent to which the Administration's good neighbor policy has succeeded in convincing the Latin American Governments that their best interests lie in outright cooperation with Washington in time of war as well as in time of peace.

If the United States can prevail upon the several Latin American nations, notably Argentina, to put a little more push into their support of the Allied war effort, it will probably rank as this country's major diplomatic victory of the war. Thereafter, the State Department may be forced to bide its time in relative quiet until it again swings into full diplomatic action at the postwar peace conferences.

The Country Speaks: Washington

How They Say It in Ma-NEEL-ah ..... ***By James G. Wingo***

The Battle of the Philippines has been going on for four weeks, but American newspaper readers and even radio news commentators and announcers still have much difficulty in pronouncing the Malayan names of Philippine towns and provinces properly.

A large number of Philippine places bear Spanish names, especially names of Roman Catholic saints. When the United States first occupied Manila in 1898, the Philippines had been under Spain and the Roman Catholic Church for almost four centuries. Spanish being phonetic, even those who have had only a semester of high school Spanish have no difficulty with the Spanish-named towns.

Under Spain the land of the Filipinos was known as Isles Filipinas, but now it is Philippines, not Philippine Islands, the literal English translation. Also the Philippines no longer "are" but "is." To accent the homogeneity and unity of the polyglot archipelago, named after King Philip II of Spain, the Filipinos, in 1935 when they established their commonwealth government preparatory to complete independence from the United States in 1946, officially adopted the shorter name and singularized it.

The Malayan-named places have proved to be real tongue-twisters. Moreover, the Japanese, who, in their Far Eastern propaganda at least, take great pride of their partial Malayan origin, have complicated the situation by seemingly showing great partiality towards Malayan-named spots. Of the dozens of names the Japanese Philippine invasion has caused to land on the front pages of American newspapers, the proportion of Spanish named is almost negligible.

Philippine places which have made front-page news since Dec. 7, 1941, and their correct pronunciations are:

Agno (AGH-no), river in central Luzon.

Agoo (ah-go-OH), railroad town in La Union Province.

Albay (al-BY), rice-and-coconut province.

Antipolo (ahn-tee-POE-low), resort town near Manila where Americans are taking shelter away from Manila.

Aparri (ah-par-REE), seaport in northern Luzon.

Atimonan (ah-tee-mo-NUN), battlefield in southern Luzon

Baguio (BUG-yu), Philippine summer Capital.

Baler (bah-LEHR), President Quezon's birthplace.

Batanes (bah-TAH-ness), group of small islands near Formosa and north of Luzon, presumably taken by the Japanese in the first hours of the war.

Bulacan (boo-la-KAHN), rice-and-sugar province near Manila.

Cagayan (kah-guy-AHN), tobacco province.

Calumpit (kah-loom-PEET), railroad depot 60 miles north of Manila.

Cavite (kah-VEE-teh), United States naval base.

Cebu (seh-BOO), second largest Philippine city.

Corregidor (kor-reh-hee-DOAR), island fortress guarding Manila Bay.

Dagupan (dah-GOO-pun), Pangasinan city, made famous by the Americans' slogan, "Sigue Dagupan!" (On to Dagupan!) during the Spanish-American war.

Damortis (dah-mor-TEASE), railroad depot and foot of the zigzagging road to Baguio.

Davao (dah-VOW), hemp center and long called "Davaokuo" because of its large Japanese population.

Ilocos Sur (ee-LOW-koss SOOR), densely populated, strip-of-bacon-shaped, maguey-and-rice-producing province.

Iloilo (ee-low-EE-low), sugar port and site of fantastic, wedding-cake-looking town houses of sugar plantation owners.

Lamon (la-MOAN), strategic bay at the Luzon panhandle.

Legaspi (leh-GAS-pee), Capital of Albay.

Lingayen (leen-gah-YEN), gulf and town in Pangasinan.

Lucban (look-BUN), town in Tayabas Province.

Lucena (loo-SEH-nah), battlefield south of Manila.

Luzon (loo-ZAWN), largest island.

Manila (pronounced ma-NIL-ah by Americans, ma-NEEL-ah by Filipinos).

Mauban (ma-OOH-bun), Japanese beach head south of Manila.

Mindanao (meen-dah-NOW), second largest island.

Montalban (moan-TAHL-bun), resort town near Manila.

Olongapo (oh-LOAN-gah-poe), United States naval repair station.

Pampanga (pam-PAHN-gah), central Luzon province.

Panay (pah-NIGH), island in the Visayas, after which the first United States gunboat sunk by the Japanese (in 1936) was named.

Pandacan (pahn-DAH-kahn), Manila suburb.

Pangasinan (Pan-gah-see-NONE), rice-producing province.

Pasay (pa-SIGH), Manila suburb.

Pasig (PA-seeg), river flowing through Manila.

Quezon (KEH-zawn) City, Manila suburb.

Tarlac (tar-LUCK), Capital of the rice-and-sugar province of the same name.

Tayabas (tah-YAH-bus), President Quezon's home province.

Tiaong (tee-ah-ONG), strategic town 49 miles southeast of Manila.

Tuguegarao (too-geh-gah-ROU), capital of Cagayan.

Vigan (VEE-gun), capital of Ilocos Sur and one of the oldest Spanish settlements.

Visayas (vee-SA-yahs), group of islands between Luzon and Mindanao.

Zamboanga (zahm-BWAN-gah), site of the largest United States military fort in Mindanao.

To Change the Subject:

Why Not Cherish New York Landmarks? ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

The decision to make Gracie Mansion, in Carl Schurz Park, the official residence of New York City's Mayor is particularly pleasing to many admirers of the metropolis who deprecate its more than occasional willingness to sacrifice old landmarks.

Only a few months ago, city authorities faced a barrage of public criticism when they decided to abandon and demolish the old fort in Battery Park, at the tip of Manhattan Island. During its existence of long over a century—serving first as a fort, then as the most important immigration station in the country, later as a famous entertainment hall, and then as one of the world's largest aquariums—the circular old building, familiar alike to dwellers and guests in New York, had come to identify itself with the life of the metropolis.

The idea of restoring the dignity of the old Gracie Mansion and giving it a unique place in the sphere of city government has happier connotations.

Early in the last century, Gracie Mansion was one of the best known country seats near New York—in the days when the city's northerly line was somewhere [illegible] Chambers Street and Astor Place, many miles to the south. The roster of its guests bears the names of such distinguished figures as John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, Thomas Moore, and Louis Phillipe, a future King of France.

The house was a favorite resort of Washington Irving, who wrote part of his book "Astoria" during a visit there. Built in 1799, by Archibald Gracie, whose clipper ships sailed from New York to many distant ports, the mansion numbered among its neighbors the homes of Alexander Hamilton, Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and John Jacob Astor—all of which have disappeared.

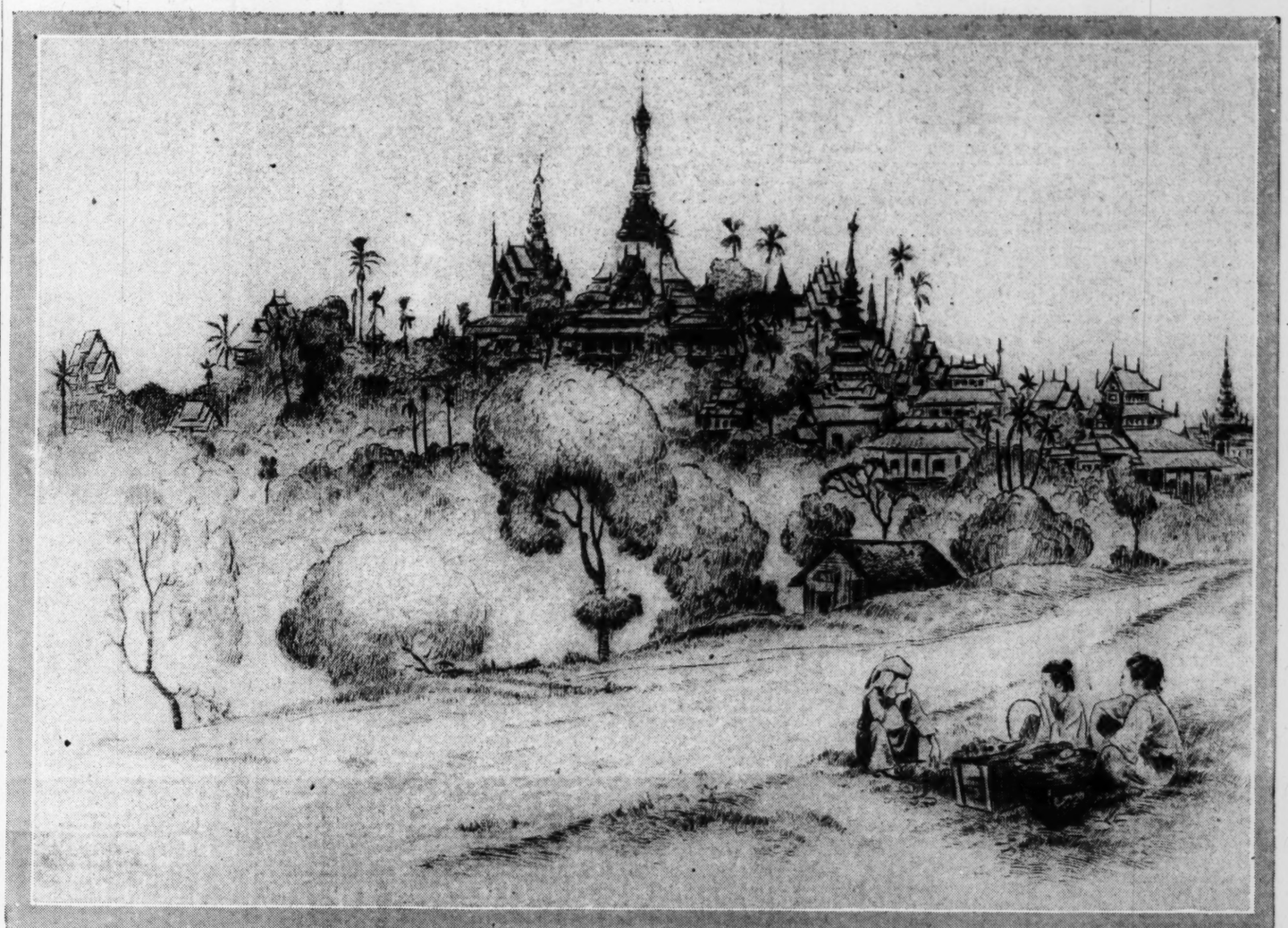
As the old house recalls the pageant of early New York society, so its site awakens memories of the beginnings of a powerful nation, as well as those of a great city. The rocky point on which the house stands—known in the seventeenth century as "Horen's Hook," or "Horn's Hook"—juts into the East River, commanding a fine view of Hell Gate and of the river at that spot. It was chosen by George Washington during the Revolution to form part of a strategic line for keeping the English from advancing upon New York from the north.

The British had just changed their base of operations from Boston to New York, and the East River became the key of the American position. Washington stationed a line of outposts along Horn's Hook, and the sentries, every half hour, cheerfully passed along the watchword "All's Well."

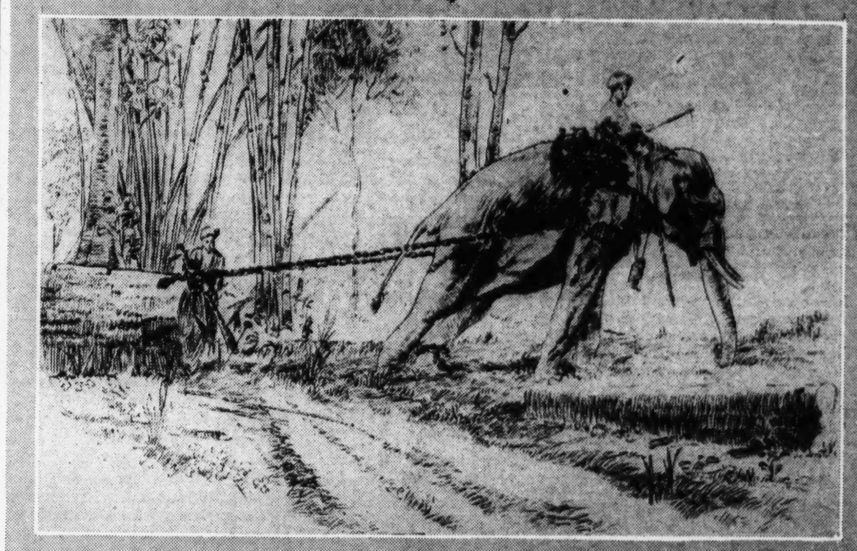
British sailors, from their ships in the river, could hear the call and would gaily respond, according to old records, "We will alter your tune before tomorrow night." So alert and courageous were Washington's outposts, however, that the English commander decided not to debark his troops at that point.

As landmarks in national and metropolitan history the Gracie Mansion and its grounds will provide a most fitting frame for the office of the city's Chief Executive. The Mayoralty will derive added dignity from being centered in a spot whose associations are remote from those of political and commercial supremacy and are identified with democratic idealism and leisured and cultured society.

On the Road to Mandalay: Warplanes Over Burma



". . . By the Old Moulmein Pagoda . . ." which still stands, so far as we know, despite bombs dropped on Moulmein this week. This is Kipling's storied Moulmein Pagoda, sprung suddenly from poem into headlines. "Come you back, you British soldier, come you back to Mandalay!"



Above: "Elephants a-piin' teak in the sludgy, squdgy creek . . ." wrote Kipling. This Burmese elephant may not be a-piin' but he is straining mightily at his teak burden. Left: A Lisu woman from beyond Lashio, just off the Burma Road.

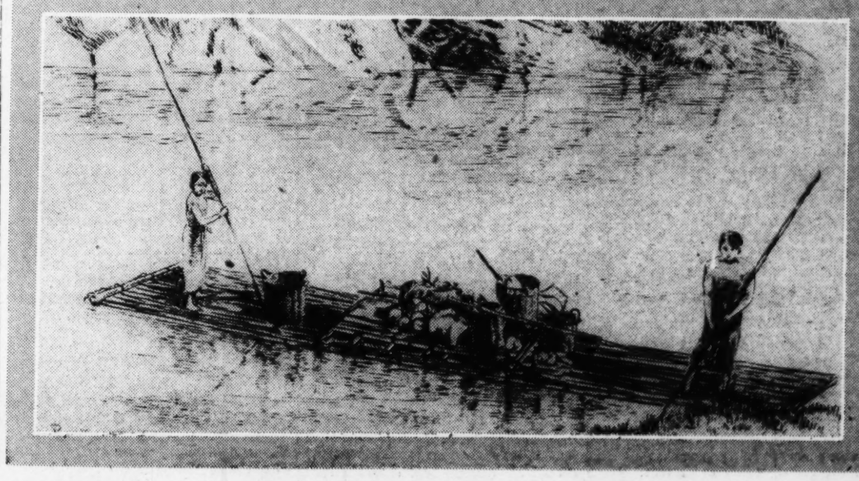
Above: A Burmese girl.

The Burma women are considered to be among the best dressed women anywhere on the globe; they dress for the most part in pure silk.

Left: Hut built entirely of bamboo, without a nail in the entire structure.

The etchings reproduced on this page were done by E. G. MacColl of Maymyo, Upper Burma, and are reproduced courtesy of Maj. Leroy R. C. Stockman.

Where the war comes up like thunder out of China, 'crost the Bay. Lower left: Two Karen boys bringing fruit to market. Right: The Moat and Fort of Mandalay.



Boston Olympics Hope for at Least One Victory Over Johnstown This Week End

Battle for Walker Trophy To End If Blue Birds Bow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their Walker Cup hopes hanging in the balance, the Boston Olympics face off against their nearest rival, Johnstown Blue Birds, tonight at Boston Garden in the first of a two-game series. The second game takes place at the Garden tomorrow afternoon.

The 'Pics need only one victory in these two games to sew up the competition for the Walker Cup and to bring that trophy for winning the first half of the Eastern League season to Boston. Should the Olympics by any chance fail to take one of the two games this week end, then to win the cup they must sweep their two remaining games with New York and Baltimore next week.

Not Same Club

Offhand it would seem far-fetched to suppose that the Olympics could not take one of the two games with the Blue Birds, but strange things have been known to happen in hockey, and the Johnstown entry is not the same club which went down to an 11-3 defeat here earlier in the season. The faces and names of the players will be familiar, but their playing has improved nearly 100 per cent over their slow start early in the season.

Of not inconsiderable importance to the success of the Blue Birds this season has been the work of Frank Ceryance in goal. Frank and Vic Polich of the Olympics, who live but 20 miles apart in Minnesota, are currently battling for the league's goal-tending honors with the 'Pics star net-minder enjoying a slight lead.

Shifted to Birds

Both Polich and Ceryance played goal for Hibbing, Minn., Monarchs in Vic's home town. When Polich left the Monarchs to join Sault Ste. Marie and play for Taffy Abel, Ceryance moved over from Eveleth, Minn., to Hibbing. Both joined the Eastern League at the same time, Polich with Boston and Ceryance with Baltimore. This season Ceryance shifted his allegiance to Johnstown.

Coach Hago Harrington held a short workout at the Garden last night merely to keep his hands in shape for the two-game series. Before the Olympics-Johnstown game tomorrow, which starts at 3 p. m., the Junior Olympics will play the Sands Point Tigers of the New York Metropolitan Amateur League in a game which will count for the Lester Patrick Trophy. This game will begin at 12:30 p. m. In Met League competition the Juniors are undefeated in four straight games.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins laid off practice today but are scheduled to come back with a 10:30 session tomorrow morning and a noon session Monday . . . Yesterday's practice consisted of a good half-hour's scrimmage between the 12 players who took part . . . Those not taking part in the scrimmage included Dit Clapper, who was ordered not to play after he was all dressed, Milt Schmidt, John Crawford, and Woody Dumart.

* * *

Manager Art Ross had newcomer Busher Jackson playing defense, a spot he will occupy if Crawford is unable to play against Detroit next Tuesday . . . The players enjoyed yesterday's practice as much as they have enjoyed any session all season . . . They like nothing better than to play a game, and Ross did not hold them back . . . In their dressing room afterwards both sides were still arguing about the score, and especially about one goal which was scored against Brimsek when Frankie was flat on the ice beside the net, with Eddie Wiseman on top of him and refusing to let him get up.

* * *

Bill Cowley, perturbed at his lack of goals, is experimenting with the length of his hockey stick . . . Usually Bill uses the league limit, 53 inches, but against the Wings next Tuesday he will carry one only 51 inches long . . . "It may improve my aim," he said yesterday . . . Bill is currently tied with Bryan Hextall of New York Rangers for the N. H. L. scoring lead, but he has only four goals to add to his 22 assists . . . Hextall has 14 goals and 12 assists . . . An indication of just how informal yesterday's practice was when Ross put Bobby Bauer back on defense with Des Smith.

* * *

Art Jackson is soon to leave his roommates Schmidt, Cain, Dumart, Wiseman, and Hiller. . . . His wife is due in Boston next week and Stoney is taking an apartment in the same building with the Flash Holletts and the Des Smiths. . . . Busher Jackson has moved in with Cowley and Clapper.

* * *

Games in the N. H. L. tonight find Americans at Canadiens and Detroit at Toronto. . . . Tomorrow Canadiens will return the favor at Americans while Detroit will be at Chicago. . . . The Wings ought to be in great shape when they arrive here for Tuesday's game, for last Thursday they were in New York, tonight they are in Toronto, tomorrow they will be in Chicago, and Monday they will be on their way to Boston.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston	Johnstown
Dumond, lw	rw, Marzo
Chaisson, c	c, Dyck
Gronsdal, rw	lw, Vitarelli
Andersen, ld	rd, Anderson
Martin, rd	ld, Dyte
Polich, g	g, Ceryance

Boston spares: Wade, McGill, Desrosiers, Barry Sullivan, Beigler, Yourkewicz, Baranowski.

Johnstown spares: Boll, McKinnon, Coombs, McCartney, Kowalski, Gigliotti, Galbraith, Bolteau.

Time of games: Tonight at 8:30 p. m.; tomorrow at 3:00 p. m.

Eastern League Cracks Down On Hockey Coaches

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Eastern Amateur Hockey League yesterday decided to suspend for the balance of the season any coach who takes his team off the ice and refuses to permit it to continue play.

The new ruling came as the result of last Tuesday's game between the Washington Eagles and Boston Olympics at Washington when Hago Harrington declined to permit the Olympics to continue play after the referee had given Ty Anderson a five-minute major and 10-minute misconduct penalty.

President Lockhart of the league also announced that all members of the Eastern League except Baltimore, would compete in the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States' playoff. Baltimore failed to send in its entry before the deadline. Western teams, which will be required to compete in the East, have another two weeks to send in their entries.

Boston was awarded the class B championships to start about the middle of March.

The Johnstown Club, in financial distress despite being among the leaders all season, will continue and play out the schedule, Lockhart said at the close of the meeting.

He explained that plans for financing the club had not been completed but would be when the club returned from Boston on Monday.

By-Plays

Hall of Fame

Members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America are now voting to elect some of the former stars of the national game to the Hall of Fame. They are asked to name 10 and they must have played the game since 1900 and not have been active major leaguers in 1941. This is a difficult task as so many players who seem worthy of the honor were starring in those years.

The players who we have voted for are Rogers Hornsby, Ed Delehanty, Ed Walsh, Johnny Evers, Jimmie Collins, Fred Clarke, Wilbert Robinson, Hugh Duffy, Home Run Baker and Mickey Cochrane. There are several more that we would like to name but 10 is the limit set for this year's balloting.

Jimmie Collins of the old Red Sox was, in our opinion, the greatest third-baseman of all time. His chief rival for that honor was Bill Bradley of the Cleveland Indians of several years back. Hornsby and Baker were chiefly noted for their batting. Hornsby hit .400 more than once and Baker was the leading home-run hitter in the days before the "rabbit" ball.

Evers was one of the "brainiest" players the game has ever seen and he was far above the average in covering second base. He was also a fine leadoff man in the batting list. Duffy, Delehanty and Clarke were outfielders. Duffy is famous for having made the highest major-league batting average ever compiled and he did it way back in 1898. Delehanty was one of the most powerful batters of his day and a good fielder, while Clarke was a good fielder, batter and baserunner. He was also a fine manager.

To our way of thinking these 10 players would make a remarkably strong all-star team. Clarke, Duffy and Delehanty would make up a very strong outfield both in fielding and at the bat. Hornsby could play at first, Evers at second, Collins at short and Baker at third for a strong defensive infield and a powerful batting quartet. Collins, it is true, was a third-baseman; but his speed of foot, strong throwing arm and grace of action would have placed him among the leading shortstops of his day had he played that position.

And no manager could ask for any better catcher than Cochrane with Robinson as a relief man. We could of course name a stronger pitcher than Walsh, but playing on a team made up of the above-named stars, we believe that he would be effective enough to do his part toward winning.

G. M. R. H.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 9

By the Associated Press

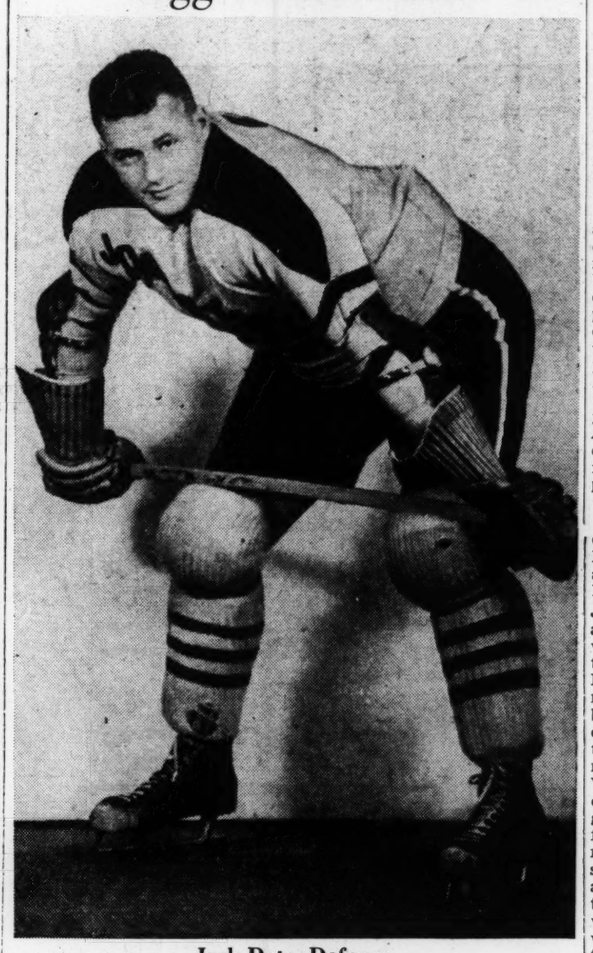
American Association

Dallas 5, Minneapolis 3.

Eastern Amateur League

New York 6, Atlantic City 0.
River Vale 5, Washington 5 (tie).

Biggest Blue Bird



Jack Dyte, Defense

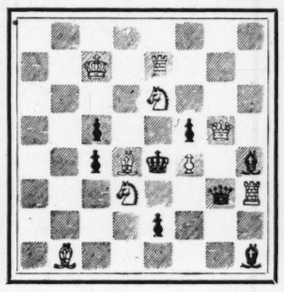
This 220-pound defenseman for the Johnstown Blue Birds will be one of the biggest obstacles for the Boston Olympics when the two clubs meet in a two-game Eastern Amateur Hockey League series at Boston Garden this week-end. First game of the series takes place tonight, and the second tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 p. m.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

January 10, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2417

By George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.
Black 8 Pieces

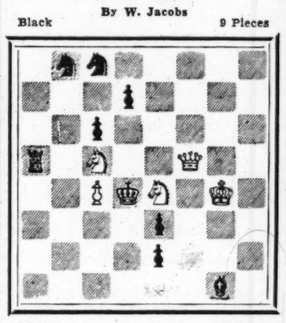


White 9 Pieces
8/2K1R3/4Kt3/2p2pQ1/2pBkP1b/3Kt2qR/-4p3/1B5b
White to play and mate in two

(The St. Paul composer, perhaps the oldest in the country, favors this column with his contribution to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2418

By W. Jacobs
Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
2ktkt5/3p4/2p5/r1Kt2Q2/2PkKt1K1/4p3/-4p3/4B1b1
White to play and mate in three

(Prize Problem, American Chess Bulletin, 1940.)

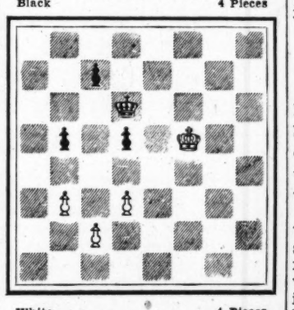
Solutions to Problems

No. 2415. Q-B5
No. 2416. 1. Q-B6 BxR
2. Q-B6ch
1. . . . P-Kt5
2. Q-K4ch
1. . . . RPxB
2. Q-K6ch
1. . . . KtxBP
2. QxKt
1. . . . KtxKtP
2. Q-B5ch

End-Game No. 596. White wins: 1 P-QKt3, QxKtP; 2 Kt(B3)-Q2, Q-R7; 3 Kt-QB3, and Black must leave the B undefended. If 1 . . . Q-R3; White should be able to work out a winning attack in a few moves.

End-Game No. 597

By Dr. H. Neustadtl
Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
8/2p5/3k4/1p1p1K2/8/1P1P4/2P5/8
White to play and win
(This hinges on the "opposition".)

Havana Tourney Postponed

The invitation tournament planned by the Cuban Chess Federation for February has been indefinitely postponed, because of world conditions, according to Dr. Angel de Albear Zuniga, president of the Cuban Chess Federation.

New York School Boys Tie

Three New York boys shared first honors in the individual championship of the Interscholastic Chess League: Marcy Hanft of Thomas Jefferson High School, Joseph Hidalgo, Jr., of High School of Commerce, Kelvin Domovs of New Utrecht. The first playoff round resulted in another tie, each winning and losing one. Another playoff is planned.

C. C. N. Y. Wins College Chess

The College of the City of New York won the annual championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Chess League by the close margin of a half-point. Second was Brooklyn College, led by H. Seidman, the only player to win all six of his matches.

The game below was from the last-round match between the two leading teams.

Irregular

Seidman White	Pilnick Black	Seidman White	Pilnick Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	22 R-KB	B-B4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 P-Q6	BxP
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	24 Kt-Q2	Q-K4
4 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	25 RxP	Q-K3
5 P-B3	P-K3	26 R-B5	QxQ
6 BPxP	PxP	27 KtxQ	B-Kt5
7 PxP	Kt-KB3	28 R-KKt3	Kt-B5
8 Kt-B3	B-QB4	29 Kt-Q5	B-K8
9 B-Kt5	Castles	30 Kt-B6ch	K-R
10 Q-Q3	R-Kch	31 KtxR	BxR
11 B-K2	P-KR3	32 R-B8ch	K-R2
12 BxKt	QxB	33 PxB	K-Kt3
13 CastlesQR	B-B4	34 R-B4	Kt-Q7ch
14 Q-B4	B-KKt3ch	35 Kt×Kt	RxKt
15 K-Kt	Kt-Q2	36 R-Kt4ch	K-B2
16 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3	37 KtxKtP	RxKtP
17 Q-Kt3	P-QR4	38 Kt-R5	R-R7
18 BxB	QxB	39 Kt-B4	R-R8ch
19 P-QR4	Q-B5	40 K-R2	P-R4
20 KR-K	QR-Q	41 R-R4	Resigns
21 R-Q3	B-B7		

Marshall's Fifty Years

The December Chess Review continues its abridged version of Frank Marshall's own story of his chess career. The game below was played in the 1903 Monte Carlo tournament. It won a prize for the longest announced mate!

Muzio Gambit

Marshall White	Moreau Black	Marshall White	Moreau Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 B-B3	Kt-K4
2 P-KB4	P-Q3	14 Q-Q5	P-Q3
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	15 R-Q	B-Q2
4 B-B4	P-Kt5	16 B-R4	B-B3
5 Castles	PxKt	17 BxB	PxB
6 QxP	Q-B3	18 QxKt	Q-Kt5
7 P-K5	QxP	19 Kt-R3	K-Q2
8 BxPch	K-Q	20 Kt-B4	P-B6
9 P-Q4	QxPch		
10 K-R	B-R3	White announced mate in eleven moves! (a)	
11 B-Q2	Q-Kt2		
12 B-Kt3	Kt-QB3		

(a) 22 RxPch, PxR; 22 QxPch, K-B; 23 QxPch, K-Q; 24 R-Qch, K-K2; 25 Q-Q6ch, K-K; 26 R-Kch, K-B2; 27 Kt-K5ch, K-K; 28 Kt-Kt6ch, B-K6; 29 RxBch, Q-K3; 30 QxQch, K-Q; 31 B-R5 mate.

Boston Game

N. Bernstein of the Boylston Chess Club won from N. Nichols of the Boston City Club in the interclub match played in the annual Metropolitan League team championship. Effective use of Bishops carried the young player to success.

Reti Opening

Bernstein White	Nichols Black	Bernstein White	Nichols Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 BxP	P-QR3
2 P-B4	P-K3	13 Kt-K4	Kt-K3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	14 Q-Kt4	P-Kt4
4 P-K3	B-K2	15 B-K2	B-Kt2
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	16 B-KB3	BxKt
6 Castles	Castles	17 BxB	R-R2?
7 P-QKt3	R-K	18 B-B6	R-B
8 B-Kt2	Kt-B	19 B-Q4	Q-Kt
9 Kt-K5	KKt-Q2	20 Q-K4	B-Kt5?
10 P-B4	KtxKt	21 BxR	QxB
11 PxKt	PxP	22 QxB and wins	

Boylston C. C. Notes

The annual New Year's Day Open House of the Boylston Chess Club was featured by a simultaneous exhibition by Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, now a resident of Boston and a member of this club. Playing 32 boards, the champion won 30, drawing with Godfrey L. Cabot and losing only to Joseph Fliegel.

The Rapid Transit tournament was won by Oscar Shapiro, former Massachusetts and Boston champion, with Gerhard Katz, Boston City champion, second.

More Records

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10 (AP)—Miss Maria Lenk, Brazilian swimmer, broke one United States speed record and tied another last night when she raced 12 stopwatches in the Cleveland Athletic Club pool.

Miss Lenk clipped 5.4 seconds off the mark for the 220-yard breast stroke and equalled the record for the 100-yard distance on the way. She finished the 220 yards in 3:09.4 to beat the 3:14.8 set by Edna Soltysiak of Whitinsville, Mass., in 1940, and was clocked at 1:16 for the 100-yarder to equal the record of Loraine Fisher of New York in 1940.

Hockey Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks have acquired Kenny Stewart, center, from the Kansas City Americans in exchange for Phil Hergesheimer, a winger with the Hawks for the last three years. Stewart leads the American Association in scoring with 13 goals and 17 assists in 24 games.

Sponsors Doubtful About Certain Winter Tournaments

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10—What is to happen in tournament golf both here in the South and on the Pacific slope for the remainder of the winter seems to be one big guessing contest at this moment. There are no intimations down this way of any cancellations of regularly scheduled events, but the sponsors of some of these tournaments are all in the dark concerning whom to expect as contestants.

Take the Miami-Biltmore annual amateur invitation, Jan. 18 to 22, as an example. It has been fully expected that Marvin Ward, the national amateur champion, would be one of the starters and his presence would have given the event plenty of distinction, both from his commanding position in the amateur world and from his further prestige in being designated by the sports writers' Round Table as the outstanding sportsman of the year. But Ward has enlisted in the Army, so there is scant possibility of his being here. And it is doubtful if Wilford Wehrle, another prospect, will be here, either.

Feature Event

This tournament, a year ago, was one of the feature events of the Miami season, with a grand field and some spectacular play. It finally came down to a final between Jim Ferrier, the husky Australian, and George Dawson of Chicago, in which Dawson was the victor over the favorite. Two months later Ferrier joined the professional ranks and it must be said for the big fellow that he gradually is earning an elevated position in their ranks. In the Miami open a month ago he tied with Craig Wood for fourth place, with a total of 277 and he was among the small group who broke 70 in three of the four rounds, with a 67 the first round and two 69's to finish. He started like a whirlwind, birdie 3 as his opening gesture and 32 for the first nine that first round, in which he tied with Ben Hogan, who later turned in a dazzling 64 that round. Ferrier's own best-ball for the four rounds, incidentally, was 29, 32—61.

Tournament Lull

There always is a tournament lull in this section between the time of the Miami open and the next big event, the aforementioned Miami amateur invitation, after which events come in rapid succession, with the annual professional international four-ball as a climax. That tournament has become a stellar fixture in the eyes of the pros, for to be invited is considered, nowadays, a high honor and a decided boost in prestige. There are only 32 pairs.

A special committee selects the players and though the tournament does not come until March, the committee already has decided on all but two teams. This season probably will see one departure in the usual preceedure, for the excellent suggestion has been made of naming at least two of the most promising prospects in the younger ranks, pros who have shown more than average ability but who have not been consistent enough to establish themselves as of the top-ranking group.

Has Real Merit

The suggestion has real merit from different angles. It is calculated to stimulate ambition, for one thing, and it also should serve as a "feeder" of the future for this important tournament. Another thing, golf followers like to see new faces and read new names and a pair of promising youngsters, in best-ball play, might cause some upsets and add excitement to an event which never fails to bring forth the spectacular.

It is barely possible that a Massachusetts resident professional who never has figured in the International will receive a bid, namely, Ben Loving of the Longmeadow Club in Springfield, where the Massachusetts amateur was played last year. Loving is not exactly a youngster or a newcomer in the matter of worthy performances in the pro ranks, but his fine showing in the Miami opens of the last two seasons led to his being given a berth as one of the pros identified with the Miami-Biltmore this winter and to his being at least considered for the International.

In this latest Miami open he finished sixth, with a total of 281 and individual rounds of 68, 71, 75, 67, with $500 as his share of the prize money. The previous year he tied for seventh, with 279, and individual rounds of 67, 70, 72, 70. In a recent match at the Miami-Biltmore he had an individual 68 and, by and large, he has played the best golf of his career the last two seasons. Probably the only reason he has not won a place of greater prominence in the tournament world is that since he went to Longmeadow three years ago he has stuck closely to the job and participated in few tournaments.

Loving might well have been one of the few to break 70 in three of his rounds in this last Miami open, for in the second round, a 71, he four-putted the first green, after being home in two. He was short on a 30-footer, past the hole on his second, missed coming back and finally had to hole a 2½ footer for his 6. He also tells me that he putted badly in his third round of 75.

Navy Swimmers Face Difficult Pool Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10—The Naval Academy swimming team which opened its 1942 schedule today against the University of North Carolina, Southern Conference champions, faces one of the stiffest schedules of recent years with an entirely new and inexperienced team. Early graduation has taken practically the entire 1941 team. There are five point winners from the 1941 team remaining and around these must be built this year's team, which will be composed almost entirely of last year's Plebes. The only remaining veterans are: Capt. LeRoy Edleson, breast stroke; Bob Selmer, back stroke; Henry Cooke, Charles Robison, and Jim Calvert, free style. Only three midshipmen who faced North Carolina last year will appear in the starting line-up—Selmar, Edleson, Calvert.

The squad has been hard at work since October and has had one practice meet against a strong team from Baltimore, which was lost by the Midshipmen. It is doubtful if the strength of the team will be determined until a chance is found to get some of the newcomers into actual competition. The inexperience of the team will undoubtedly make a great deal of difference. Carolina boasts one of the finest squads in the history of the school and an experienced Navy team had considerable difficulty winning last year. It is hoped that by the time of the Army meet, a well balanced team will have been assembled from the present Navy squad.

Henry Ortland, Jr., is starting his 24th season as head coach of the Navy swimming team. Among the outstanding swimmers of past Navy teams whom Ortland has coached are Ray Thompson, sprinter, a member of the 1932 Olympic team; Plichta, Stevens, and Hyland, all intercollegiate champions in the middle distance; Cooper, McCampbell, Gibson, and Lucas, intercollegiate diving champions.

The highlight of Navy swimming history is the season of 1925 when the midshipmen won the national championship. In addition to his duties as head coach of swimming, Mr. Ortland is an Instructor in the Department of Physical Training.

The schedule:

Jan. 10—North Carolina; 17—Lafayette; 24—Virginia; 31—Yale.
Feb. 6—At Pennsylvania; 7—At Princeton; 14—At Harvard; 21—Columbia; 28—Dartmouth.
March 7—U. S. Military Academy; 20-21—Intercollegiates at Yale.

Penn Athletes Are Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—The answer of the University of Pennsylvania to the request for increased competition and participation in athletics by the students of the nation's colleges and universities, is contained in the schedule of indoor events for the 1942 season.

H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics, has announced that varsity, freshman and junior varsity teams would compete in a total of 116 contests during the winter. The program which started last Wednesday night when the varsity and junior varsity basketball teams initiated their schedules, will continue until March 21.

Track Activity

In addition to the regularly scheduled contests, the track team will participate in a number of indoor meets in which relay teams and individuals will compete.

More than 300 undergraduates will represent the Red and Blue in basketball, wrestling, swimming, fencing, squash and indoor track. The wrestling squad numbering more than 100, will have four teams competing, the varsity, junior varsity, freshman and second freshman squads having regular schedules.

Add Another 200

In addition to the teams actively engaged in competition, the rowing squads, both varsity and freshman, will start practice next week on the indoor machines. This will add another 200 undergraduates to the list of those keeping fit during the war.

The large number in competitive athletics plus the many who take part in the intramural programs, comprise almost the entire student body. Only those unfit are excused from taking exercise.

Pennsylvania, unless the nation deems otherwise, will continue its athletic program in the spring and fall.

The belief among those on the athletic staff is that the students should be kept active in competitive sports to keep them capable of taking their part in anything required of them during the war.

Fifteen events are scheduled for next week alone, bringing into action the members of the wrestling, basketball, squash, swimming and fencing teams.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	18	5	3	39	132	82
Johnstown	16	7	4	36	112	80
New York	18	11	1	37	139	103
Washington	12	14	3	27	115	126
Baltimore	12	14	3	27	775	126
River Vale	6	18	3	15	72	107
Atlantic City	7	20	0	14	103	157

Walker Cup Standing

Boston	18	5	3	39	132	82
Johnstown	15	7	4	34	106	87
New York	17	11	1	35	130	101
Washington	12	13	3	27	113	120
Baltimore	12	13	2	26	115	117
River Vale	6	18	3	15	72	107
Atlantic City	7	20	0	14	103	157

Results Jan. 9

New York 6, Atlantic City 0.
River Vale 5, Washington 5 (tie).

Ivy League Hockey Race Looms Close

Four of the five teams in the Pentagonal Hockey League will see action tonight as the 1942 season opens. Army, newest member of the circuit, will face a strong Yale sextet at New Haven, while Harvard will journey to Hanover to engage Dartmouth.

Princeton, defending titleholder, will not see action in the circuit until Jan. 31, when the Tiger skaters invade New Haven for the first of two highly important clashes with the Elis.

Three-Way Race

A three-way race involving Dartmouth, Princeton, and Yale is indicated at the outset of the campaign, with Harvard's greatly improved team given an outside chance and Army's newcomers a bit weaker than the other four. A brief résumé of the prospects of the teams, listed in the order of finish in the 1941 race, follows:

Princeton, which last season strung together four one-point victories to win its first title in league history, has lost two valuable men in George Young and Dick Poole, their graduation leaving a large gap in each of the first two forward lines. Though it looms as one of Princeton's potentially great teams, this outfit is not by any means a clear favorite to take the title. The caliber of play in the league will be too high to stamp one entry above the others.

In Some Respects

Yale, the figures show, was in some respects a stronger team than Princeton last year. The Elis broke even with the Tiger sextet, outdistanced them in both total goals and assists and lost a chance to tie for the crown only because of a scoreless deadlock in their first game with Dartmouth. Graduation losses include Goalie Kiekhefer, both regular defense men in Pearson and Drake, and MacHazen, league-leading scorer for the past two seasons. If the Blue defense is up to par, the team will enter no game as the underdog.

Dartmouth has an unusually strong set of sophomores to fill the gaps left by graduation. The Indians may be a year away but they have every intention of making a strong bid for the title which they last held in 1939. Captain Ted Lapres, only leader in the circuit who minds the goal, is all the Green should need at this position. The weather man has been the only one able to stop the New Hampshire skaters with any consistency to date. After having their first two contests cancelled for lack of ice, they have won seven out of nine, most of them on a western trip which took them as far out as Colorado Springs.

First Seven Games

In winning four of its first seven games, Harvard has already doubled its 1941 mark in the victory column. Yet the taste of victory is blended with the realization that a non-league game has been lost to Dartmouth and two out of three contests in a vacation series at Lake Placid went to Princeton. The presence of nine lettermen, however, indicates an upswing for the Crimson.

Army plays its first game of the season with Yale tonight, so it has been difficult to obtain a true line on the cadets' ability. Last year, however, they won four, dropped six and tied another, going down to defeat before Harvard, Princeton, and Dartmouth preparatory to entering the league. The Army will probably have to content itself with picking off the leaders here and there, but may well be able to do a good job of that in their first league season.

Hoppe Captures Opening Match In Title Play

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Willie Hoppe of New York, the game's perennial wizard of the ivories, opened defense of his world's three-cushion billiards championship last night with a 50-to-29 victory over Earl Lookabaugh, veteran Chicago expert.

Playing under a new rule giving players choice of cue ball, the titleholder took the streamlined style of play in brilliant stride, ending the battle in 25 innings and in elapsed playing time of only 52 minutes. The world tourney best game record, under the old rules, is 23 innings, a mark held jointly by Jay Bozeman and Johnny Layton.

Lookabaugh won the lag and missed and Hoppe promptly collected three points in his first turn at the table to take a lead which was never threatened.

In last night's other match Joe Chamaco of Mexico City defeated Arthur Rubin of Brooklyn, 50-46, in 62 innings.

'Clear Track'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—George O. Blare, Urbana, Ill., who won varsity awards as a football and track star at Butler University, now has a "clear track" as a candidate for a commission in Air Corps as an Aviation Cadet stationed at Randolph Field, Texas.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	15	5	3	33	75	46
Toronto	15	7	1	31	71	45
New York	15	8	1	31	84	69
Chicago	10	10	3	23	61	62
Detroit	8	14	2	18	62	71
Brooklyn	8	17	1	17	68	92
Montreal	6	16	1	13	52	88

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Children of the East End of London are now at the Rachel McMillan Nursery School evacuated to St. Clere, the country house in Kent lent to the school by Mr. Montagu Norman. Upper left—A group exploring the fascinations of the Goldfish Pond. Center—Four jolly little cockneys who are now real country children. Right—On the terrace, and come wind, come weather! Below—A picnic in the park. These children when they first came to live at St. Clere were afraid of the dark wooded park rich in great trees. Now they are friendly to the trees and to the sleek cows on the place, also.

Children of Rachel McMillan Nursery School Now Know Joys of Country Life

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Montagu Norman, the shy, aloof and childless Governor of the Bank of England, spends his weekends in a household composed of 50 East-End children. He has lent St. Clere, his Georgian country house in Kent, to the Rachel McMillan Nursery School, evacuated from Deptford, and he and Mrs. Norman occupy a small flat on an upper floor. In the evening Mrs. Norman goes round her large family telling them bedtime stories.

When Mr. Norman steps out of his room he is surrounded by a crowd of lively youngsters, aged between two and five, who meet him with shouts of greeting and are continually delighted with his beard. At first he used to be a little taken aback; now he is quite at ease with the children and says they do not worry him at all. Mrs. Norman has always been interested in nursery schools, and was formerly chairman of the Rachel McMillan school. Before her marriage to Mr. Montagu Norman, when she was Mrs. Priscilla Wosthorne, she was on the education committee of the London County Council.

St. Clere stands on a hill-crest surrounded by a great wooded park, with an artificial lake and sleek cattle. A long avenue runs through the park and passes under a wide gate into the courtyard in front of the house. It is one of those stately country homes which having played a distinctive part in British life is now entering a new phase. Until one reaches the hall door one notices nothing strange, but at the door one has the sensation of having stepped into a fairy tale, or, to put it less romantically, a social revolution. There was no butler to usher me in; the door stood open and a toy horse lay on the steps. From inside came a chatter of young Cockney voices.

I walked in and found the hall full of small chairs and tables, and a dozen children drinking their morning milk. They were real London children, quick, lively, unshy. Several jumped up and came to me, asking my name. Others, clattering on the carpetless floor, began to clear away their mugs.

The hall had been cleared of its original furniture. Only a statue and some pictures remained, and the children's own nursery pictures had been hung alongside them. Throughout the rest of the house, also, the furniture had been stored away, and the children's equipment put in its place.

The headmistress, Miss A. M. Campbell, showed me round and explained how the rooms were being used. A number of new arrivals, fresh from windowless homes and ruined streets in the East End of London, were playing in the drawing-room and the morning-room which opened out of it. These rooms look out over wide lawns to the park. In the drawing-room there is a marble mantlepiece which was formerly in the Governor's room at the Bank of England, and was brought to St. Clere when the Bank was rebuilt in 1933. The St. Clere dining-room is now a dormitory, with rows of little beds under bright patchwork quilts. The gun-room has been transformed into a dormitory for several little girls. The squash court has been turned into a wet-day playroom where tricycles and kiddie cars can race. There is an enormous dolls' house in the garden-room, and a sandpit by the tennis courts. The servants' hall has become the staff dining-room. Mr. and Mrs. Norman do no entertaining at St. Clere, but live in the simplest way with one woman servant and a young girl to look after them.

In its pioneering days, during the last war, the Rachel McMillan School served the mothers of that generation who had gone into munition work. Today many of the mothers of the children at St. Clere are on war work. Parents prefer to have their children at the school rather than in private billets and St. Clere has a considerable waiting list. Some of the children have actually experienced the blitz, and Miss Campbell says they are much more difficult to handle than those who have been in the country since the war started.

She is delighted with the way country life is benefiting the children. They have come straight from the East End to inherit the spacious life of a country gentleman's children. The gardens, the park, the home farm are theirs to play in. They have become country-minded, friendly to animals, and no longer afraid of the cows in the park or the shady mystery of a copse, which at first they dared not enter.

St. Clere has received many gifts from America, which include not only clothing but food, fruit juices, canned vegetables, rolled wheat and syrup. When I was there they were expecting a hundred parcels from Miss Campbell's brother, Mr. James B. Campbell of the Peat, Warwick, Mitchell chartered accountant firm in New York. These were coming on a ship which is bringing over gifts from the British War Relief Society.

Room could not be found for the whole of the Rachel McMillan School at St. Clere. Part of it, therefore, is at their pre-war country holiday school at Wrotham, Kent, and another section is accommodated in a country house in Sussex.

British Schools Face Big Changes

By G. F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

In an introductory article an effort was made to sketch in outline the present system of education in England, and to show how difficult it is proving to forge out of conflicting traditions an integrated national system, especially of secondary education.

The Government has already announced certain plans for the future. Free elementary education is to cease at eleven years of age, and be followed by four years of free secondary education, in which especial provision will be made for those whose gifts are for manual rather than intellectual work. For those who leave school at fifteen there will be a further three years of part-time day continuation schooling.

When there is added to this the wide range of technical, artistic, and intellectual training available for purely nominal fees to persons of all ages through technical and art schools, "Workers' Educational Association," and University Extension Courses, and also the provision of books over half a guinea in value through county libraries for all who need them, on payment of one-way postage, it can fairly be claimed that these plans offer very considerable opportunities for self-improvement to every citizen in the country.

Two Outstanding Problems

In addition to these proposals, there will continue to be provision of great numbers of free places in State-aided secondary schools which prepare pupils for the university, and there will be an increase even of the present liberal scholarships for pupils of those schools proceeding to the university.

Two outstanding problems remain, however. It has been discovered in practice that day-school education, however excellent intellectually, fails to produce certain qualities which come to light when a young person is placed entirely on his own in a well managed full-time community. This need not be an expensive Public School with age-old traditions. The result is even more obvious in the army "boys" than in Public School boys. Take a youngster from his home, place him in a community whose life is carefully adapted to his development, and compel him to make his way by his own effort and character, and in nine cases out of ten he rises clean beyond any standard he would otherwise reach. He learns to merge himself in the community, and to find himself in service.

What then can be done to spread more widely the benefits of such community life?

It has been proposed that obsolete warships and liners should be moored in harbors and used as boarding schools. They are already so used as school-ships for training merchant seamen. A parallel proposal is the widespread development of permanent countryside hutment camps such as the one so successfully developed at Wytham near Oxford. To these ships or camps pupils of the new 11-15 secondary schools would go in relays with their own teachers. It might be proposed here that a permanent staff of ex-naval petty officers or army N. C. O.'s would add greatly to life in such institutions; they would be largely responsible for out-of-school discipline, athletics, and general community life, and leave the teacher free to concentrate on education proper.

Community Consciousness

In a very different direction many alert headmasters and headmistresses are making their day schools the center of a new and more comprehensive community than any boarding-school can offer. The boarding-school world is a highly developed boy OR girl (very seldom in England boy AND girl) community. But it contains no grown-up people or children, except the teachers and their families. It is therefore an artificial world, and the very youngsters who adapt themselves most to it are sometimes at a loss when they come back to family life.

By winning the interest of parents in all the manifestations of school life, by throwing open school premises in holiday times, by making these also the center for local cultural effort, heads of secondary schools are creating a new community which has the great advantage of being "a slice of real life," and of carrying over naturally into after-school days.

There is a further avenue of progress which has not yet been explored in England. The way has been shown by the development of the American Junior College.

It is probable that many parents who would formerly have sent their pupils to boarding schools will not be able to afford the expense of five to ten years of such education, but could manage to provide for the last two years. Conversely, many other parents who do not care to part with their children early in life, might be glad for their sake to part with them for two years after they have reached sixteen.

To both groups a junior (boarding) college would offer great attractions. For pupils proceeding to the university it would be a valuable preparation for the community life there. For those unable to take a full university course, it would offer interests wider than those of schools at the end of their education. For a major disadvantage of a purely day-school education is that one meets only young people of one's own locality, and does not gain that wider view which comes from making friends from all parts of the country. Nor is one ever quite free from those social distinctions bound up with "what one's father is." It is at present only in the great Public boarding schools of England that it is no advantage to be the son of a duke.

In a Junior College

The sixth form of a secondary school is already a miniature university. Its work could be done even better in a junior college, where the whole life could be adapted to the 17-18 age groups, and not cumbered with the restrictions necessitated by the presence of adolescents. Whether the college was for boys, or girls, or for both, an essential feature of it should be the development of social contacts, and of genuine, well-supervised introduction to life as it must be lived eventually, in the equal comradeship of men and women.

It is almost certain (provided the war is won) that some of the older boarding schools will survive. It is equally certain that some will not. The premises of these latter might well be taken over for the junior college experiment. Only time and experience could show whether the system would be a success in England, but the writer's enquiries reveal that even in the established boarding schools there is a reaching out for some better approach to the problems of the young people of seventeen to eighteen. What the writer does, from experience, recommend, is the value of a careful study of the American junior college as an intermediary step between the day school and the university.

Building the Basic Word List

Basic English
Thirtieth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The object of the last three articles has been to make the reader conscious of something he has been doing all his life. This may seem not a very worth-while occupation in these crowded days. Indeed if it were our ultimate goal it would probably be a frivolous waste of time. It is, however, a step in a process which will bring us nearer to learning Basic English, a goal far from frivolous—one which will, we hope, contribute toward acquiring a universal secondary language.

The definition of words and the different methods by which this can be achieved has been our latest consideration. The conclusions reached were simple and perhaps obvious to some of you: That there are a number of different ways for defining a word, that each word may be defined in more than one way, but that the number of these ways of definition, or definition routes, is limited.

It is this last point which I shall use today to lead us back to Basic English. It seems that our thoughts are limited in their ability to form patterns and Mr. Ogden, who understands so well these limitations, has assembled his Basic English vocabulary list accordingly. The special list next in line for our consideration is the list of general names, and I propose to present it along the lines of our previous study in definition routes.

This list contains 400 words about substances and ideas which are part of the subject matter of our language. If the 100 operation words might be said to be the structure or scaffold of our language, these words might be said to be its substance, or the bricks of the building.

In a previous article I drew an analogy between the botanical classification of flora and the defining of words. Let us suppose that for some reason our school classification of flora had to be telescoped into one fifth of its size while yet making it still possible to talk about all the floral specimens. What should we cut out? Or rather perhaps we should be wiser to begin with what couldn't we cut out?

Obviously the names of the vital parts of the plants would remain, for by them we perceive the means to classify plants. Next the broadest of the classifications would remain, depending upon the condensation to which we had to conform. The large family groups would almost certainly remain, for they are a big milestone in plant classification.

It would be from that point on that our economy would have to begin. Perhaps we should retain the individual names of some of the commonest plants for purposes of exemplification, but if we were to do an accurate job of plant classification then those individualities that make a plant unique would have to be sacrificed. We should have to talk about a plant from such and such a family with such and such differences, and our description would be adequate if somewhat long winded.

If we consider compiling a list of 400 general names of things along these lines, we shall have little difficulty in making decisions as to which goes in and which goes out. For example, in a list of metals, assuming that we choose some common ones by name we might choose them with the property of describing others by exemplification. Mr. Ogden has chosen copper, lead, iron, and gold. It is easy to see how the weight of lead, the strength of iron, and the value of gold, can be used as those floral families to exemplify other metals.

In my next article I will take up other points in the selection of this list of general names.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Gay Device Helps Form a Habit

The Family Forum
Enlist the Child's Sense of Fun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

When a group of mothers get together, as in our P. T. A. group, a large part of our conversation deals with getting the younger ones to brush their teeth, or wash their hands with a minimum of talking.

When my twin girls were small I conceived a plan of drawing a large cat apiece and putting it in the bathroom on the wall, where they could reach; this cat was divided into squares, each square was to be filled with orange crayon when teeth were brushed that day. One square a day. Other squares were to be colored red when hands were washed before meal times but without being told. They loved to color their cat and at the end of the week, if each square was taken care of daily, the cat would be full of color. We had a lot of fun and the habits formed have persisted to this day.

This plan has been helpful to many P. T. A. mothers, and I thought it might prove helpful to our Family Forum Group of mothers. (Mrs.) M. W.

* * *

England

Dear Editor:

For many years I have read with interest the column we now call "The Family Forum," and many times have benefited by experiences of others in bringing up children. I would like to share with others how things have worked out in bringing up my daughter, now thirteen. At quite an early age she wanted to do things. I vividly remembered my own childhood days when it was always "Wait until you are older." So I decided Hazel should try to do things.

At quite an early age, therefore, she learned to manipulate scissors, cutting out pictures, and to help make the beds, although she could hardly see above one. Then she began to use an iron and turn the sewing machine handle. Then came cooking, and other household duties in turn.

There were many mistakes and a few breakages, and much patience on my part. But because she started very young, these things have become a pleasure and a joy to her. I also impressed upon her that if she broke anything, that she didn't get punished for breaking it, but that it was wrong not to tell me. That taught her not to be deceitful and fearful.

I may add that being allowed to do things, Hazel can now at thirteen, if necessary, do all that is required in the home.

(Mrs.) C. A. W.

A Saturday Column

Parsons School Of Design

Announcement has been made by the officers and trustees of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art that the name of the school has been changed to the Parsons School of Design. An outgrowth of classes established by William M. Chase, the school was re-incorporated in 1909 as the New York School of Fine and Applied Art under the direction of Frank Alvah Parsons who continued as president until his passing in 1930. He was succeeded by the vice-president, William M. Odom, director of the Paris ateliers of the school which he founded in 1920.

Mr. Parsons was a leader in the development of the applied arts in the United States. He instituted in the school the first regular classes in interior decoration ever offered in the United States. For many years the school has been familiarly known to its graduates as "Parsons" and in changing the name the trustees are giving official recognition to this fact and at the same time commemorating the founder.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	654,490
1942 volume to date	4,839,600
1941 volume to date	4,167,940

Stocks Fail To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Recoveries of fractions to a point or so were pretty well distributed in today's stock market, but numerous leaders continued to loaf on the closing side.

Dealings were slack throughout, and near the final hour nothing resembling a definite trend was to be discerned.

Steels did a bit better, but the buoyant rails of yesterday settled down for a breatahing spell at an irregularly lower level.

American Telephone bounced up more than a point in the early proceedings, but later shaded its advance.

Supported were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, American Can, Montgomery Ward, American Sugar Refining and McIntyre Porcupine.

General Motors slipped, along with Texas Co., Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Patino Mines, International Nickel, du Pont and J. C. Penney.

Carrier bonds again led a selectively improved loans department. Commodities were generally higher.

The gloomier Far Eastern war picture, brokers said, caused many customers to stand aside pending week-end eventualities. Others inclined to keep commitments light while waiting Congressional action on a new tax bill, which will be the greatest in the Nation's history.

Rail Loans Ease

Rail loans couldn't make the grade, after a week's steady climb, in an irregular bond market today.

Losses were confined to fractions near the end of the short session, however, and a few even managed to inch ahead.

Modest demand appeared for some of the higher priced utility and industrial issues.

In the overseas list Helsingfors 6½s dropped 3¼ points on sale of 2 bonds. A bit higher were Poland 8s of '50, Denmark 4½s and Copenhagen 5s.

U. S. Governments varied only a few thirty-seconds of a point either way.

Corporates marked down included Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Great Northern 4s of '46 "H," St. Paul 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, N. Y. Central 5s, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 "A."

On the plus side were Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66 "B," Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Western Maryland 4s.

American Telephone Now Issuing Agent For Defense Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has made arrangements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to act as an agent for the issuance of defense savings bonds bought by its employees, it is announced. The company thus becomes the first issuing agent in its district other than a bank.

American Telephone will buy the bonds in substantial quantities from the Reserve Bank and issue them direct to its workers, thus relieving the Reserve Bank or other issuing banks of the burden of additional bookkeeping.

The company now has more than 41,000 of its employees enrolled in a payroll deduction plan for the sale of defense bonds. These employees have purchased nearly $12,000,000 face value of defense bonds as of 1941.

U. S. Steel Corp. Spends Millions On New Projects

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. announced completion of a number of projects and others as under way in its plants from coast to coast, most of them to be used in the war effort and costing an estimated $252,000,000.

This estimate, based on previous reports by the corporation, was exclusive of an additional $85,000,000 improvement financed by the Government in the Pittsburgh area for turning out heavy armor and deck plate besides bombs, shells and shell forgings.

Completion of all the projects may not be achieved for more than a year, but a list of those finished and under way included these areas:

Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Northampton, Pa., Worcester, Mass., and the Pacific Coast.

Department Store Sales 27 P. C. Above Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended January 3 were 27 per cent larger than in the corresponding week a year ago.

Last week's increases, by Federal Reserve districts, were: Boston 36, New York, 20, Philadelphia 30, Cleveland 33, Richmond 31, Atlanta 19, Chicago 27, St. Louis 29, Kansas City 23, Dallas 24, and San Francisco 25 per cent.

Stocks Off in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the average price of all stocks listed as of Dec. 31 declined to $24.46 from $25.87 at the end of November On Dec. 31, 1940, the average price was $28.80.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 8
513¼	433½	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47	47	47	Jan 8
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 9
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11	11	11	Jan 9
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	8	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	Jan 9
108⅜	38½	Alleg pf $30 ww	20	57⅜	53½	53⅝	Jan 9
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jan 7
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	11	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¾
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	4	146	144	145	Jan 9
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Dec31
14⅜	11½	Allied M (.40g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	Jan 9
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	4	29	29	29	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1 ⅞	1	⅞	+ ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	52	52	52	Jan 8
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	Jan 8
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	43¼	43	43	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	9	7½	7½	7½	Jan 9
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 8
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	2	30¾	30½	30¾	Jan 9
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 9
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
185	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161½	161½	161½	+1½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	18	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	Jan 9
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72	71½	72	Jan 9
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
1	½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	86	85	85	—1⅞
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
9⅝	4⅜	Am Comm Al	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Am Crys S (1½e)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 6
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec31
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	AFP $6 pf (1½g)	7	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¾
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	16	26	25¼	26	+1
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	7	31⅝	31½	31½	Jan 9
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	21	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	44½	44½	44½	+ ¾
2⅛	1	Am Ice	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 8
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25	25	25	Dec31
4⅛	2⅛	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 8
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17⅛	⅛	Am Locomotive	6	10	9¾	10	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	5	87¼	87	87	— ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	Jan 8
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 8
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	4	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	14	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	APL $6 pf (1¼k)	9	26¼	25⅛	25½	Jan 9
30	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	3	22	21	21	— ½
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill (1.40)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 9
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jan 8
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 6
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	5	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	— ½
155	138¼	Am Sm&R pf(4)	9	145¾	144	145¾	Jan 7
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 9
28½	15⅜	Am Sti Fdrs 2g	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
11½	8⅜	Am Stores (1)	5	10	10	10	Jan 6
13½	6⅞	Am Stove (1.50)	7	8	8	8	— ½
22⅜	13	Am Sugar (2e)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96	96	96	Jan 7
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	127	126	126	+ ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	3	48	47¾	47¾	— ¾
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	6	48½	48	48	—1
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	142	142	Jan 8
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116	116	116	Jan 9
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	5	74½	74	74	Jan 9
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	2	27⅛	27	27	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	17	17	Jan 9
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 7
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	34	33¾	34	
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109¾	109¾	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	1	62	62	62	Jan 9
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	2	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (¼e)	2	7	7	7	Jan 8
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 8
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 9
102½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35½	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	+1
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	7	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	2	64½	64	64¼	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	33½	33	33	Jan 9
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	45	45	45	Jan 9
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	4	21⅛	21	21	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Jan 7
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 9
51⅞	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49	49	49	Jan 9
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 8
9¼	b	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jan 8
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	Jan 9
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	17	6⅜	6	6½	Jan 9
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	4	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 9
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 8
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	6	10	9⅝	10	
24½	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	17⅜	17	17	Jan 9
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jan 7
47⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	Jan 9
104½	102⅞	Beat pt ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	105	Beat C pt (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Dec 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	—5⅞
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41¾	32⅛	Bendix Av (4g)	11	37¼	37	37	— ¼
20⅜	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	23	22½	23	Jan 9
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	13	64¼	63¼	63⅜	— ⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120	121	Jan 7
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	9	20½	20	20½	Jan 9
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 8
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 9
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 9
21⅜	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	17	20⅜	20	20¼	Jan 9
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
39⅜	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 6
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 8
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 9
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	41	40¼	40¼	Jan 9
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 5
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 9
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	3¼	3	3	Jan 9
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Jan 9
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 9
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jan 9
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jan 8
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 9
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jan 6
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 8
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 9
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10	10	10	— ⅜
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	Jan 7
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6	6	6	Jan 9
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	Jan 9
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	1	11¾	11¼	11¼	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	27	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 7
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	10	2	2	2	Jan 8
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 7
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 8
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	65	65	65	Jan 9
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	41	40¾	40¾	— ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	15	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	5	20¼	19⅜	20	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	5	16½	16¼	16½	
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	8	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 7
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	5	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	17	3⅝	3½	3½	Jan 7

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
13¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 9
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 9
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 6
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1				Jan 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	8	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jan 8
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 5
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 9
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	6	47¼	46⅞	47	
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan 9
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 5
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 8
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	Jan 9
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	42	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	36	36	36	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	10	72	71	72	+1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jan 9
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (⅝a)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13½	— ⅛
20	12½	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 8
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	Jan 8
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	21	1⅝	1½	1½	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	51	51	51	Jan 9
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6	6	6	Jan 8
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	24	24	24	Jan 8
83	64	Comi Carb (4.70g)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jan 7
31	16½	Comi Credit (3g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
104¾	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	Jan 9
37⅞	19½	Comi Inv Tr (3)	8	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	100	Com Tr ev pf(4½)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	19	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1	⅜	Com'th & Sou	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	43¼	42⅛	42⅞	Jan 9
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	9	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
41	33	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10½	6⅞	Congoleum (1a)	2	16	15⅞	16	Jan 9
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	10	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10½	Jan 9
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	21	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
107⅝	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	91⅛	91	91⅛	Jan 9
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	57	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	7½	7½	7½	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec30
16½	11	Container (1½g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 9
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Jan 7
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	6	24¼	24	24	— ¼
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	41½	41¼	41¼	Jan 9
55¾	39½	Cont Mot .10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	6	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	3	19	19	19	Jan 7
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Jan 9
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Jan 7
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	55⅛	55	55⅛	
47⅞	27⅝	Coty Inc (⅛g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 8
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Jan 9
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 9
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	
9	4¾	Crosley (.30g)	6	6½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Eastman Sees Civilian Truck Output Stopped

WASHINGTON (AP)—Complete stoppage of civilian truck production after March 1 was forecast by Joseph B. Eastman, new defense transportation director, who commented that "there may be a tendency to forget or failure to realize that civilian transportation is a very essential part of the war mechanism."

Mr. Eastman made this prediction despite the fact that the OPM has announced new quotas permitting increased production of trucks and busses in February.

Saying that efficient operation of transportation systems was "just as important to war production as machine tools," Mr. Eastman told a press conference:

"The greatest danger I now foresee is that (motor transport) carriers may not be able to get material for expansion or operations and for maintenance and repair. There may be grave depletion of our transportation resources."

Mr. Eastman said that present plans called for concentration on production of Army and Navy trucks, to the exclusion of civilian output. The result may be, he said, that added burdens will be thrown on the nation's railroads and commercial motor freight systems seriously affected.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, issued orders permitting a 15 per cent increase in production of heavy or medium motor trucks and a 138 per cent increase in bus production next month compared with the output in February, 1941.

Production in February will be expanded to 53,435 trucks, compared with 46,245 a year ago, and 1,065 busses compared with 450 a year ago.

OPM said the increased quotas were "a direct result of the shifting of population in connection with expanded defense areas, and the curtailment of passenger car production which has brought about greater demands upon public transportation system."

It was the first time since the OPM's truck program began in August, 1941, that definite production quotas have been established for manufacturers of trucks and busses. Previously, production was controlled according to certain percentages of a base period.

All-Wool Blanket Manufacturer Not To Show Fall Line

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chatham Manufacturing Co., largest maker of all-wool blankets, has canceled its scheduled opening of a fall line planned for Jan. 15 and notified salesmen it would offer only a limited line of part-wool numbers at that time.

Trade circles indicated that offerings of wool blankets to retailers for next fall and winter might almost cease.

At that time, they said, all that might be available would be sample amounts already made up before the recent wool conservation order of the OPM, and such numbers as may be produced by small companies whose wool allotments are not tied up on government contracts.

Wholesale Inventories Show Substantial Gains During 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Large gains over a year earlier continued to feature the reports on wholesale inventories in the late months of 1941. It is obvious, however, that the growing shortage of civilian goods will bring these stocks down considerably in the near future.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The spread of hostilities in the Far East naturally influenced markets here, though the firm state of stocks proved once again that the stock exchange can stand the shock of bad news. This is all the more important seeing that Japan's latest act has meant the closing down of the tin market, thus leaving the stock exchange almost the only place where free dealings are still possible.

Reaction has been more or less of the orthodox kind, since the general interpretation of the situation has been that of short-term difficulties, offering the prospect of long-term gains. Hence, markets have followed the usual delaying tactics which have shown themselves in a marking down of prices, with selling confined to securities of the war zone itself. This stage, it is anticipated in the City, will be followed by some liquidations and then by an upward readjustment of prices similar to the movement in June, 1940, soon after the Dunkirk episode.

Trade Affected

British trade with the whole of the Far East has been seriously undermined. The last remnants of trade with China have been wiped out, except for the small trickle which may still make its way along the Burma Road. Under present conditions, however great or small that may be, it will be predominantly war material.

Stocks directly affected by the newest phase of the war fall into a class by themselves. Japanese bonds will be in cold storage for the duration of hostilities and quotations in yen have been suspended. Since Shanghai is occupied by the enemy, its former exchange rate has now become that of the Chinese national dollar.

Few people here have failed to realize the deeper implications of the struggle as far as the whole war is concerned. Throughout the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Siam, the Java Seas, and South China, the decision as to who is to control raw materials essential for the further prosecution of the war has reached a crucial stage.

Rubber and tin, oil and manganese, Manila fiber and tungsten, are among the most important products of the war zone. Japan, it is safe to assume, will not be in a position to acquire most of these things for itself, since that would imply not only conquest but also the disappearance of British and American naval power from the Pacific Ocean. But the new enemy may be able to prevent these raw materials being used by Britain and its allies, either through destroying mines, plantations, and wells on the spot or through raiding tactics. Japan's most valuable aid to Germany may be that of harassing commerce in the eastern seas.

Britain and the United States will be most seriously affected in their supplies of tin and rubber. Thailand has become enemy-occupied territory and so drops out of the international tin scheme. Tin has already been controlled in London.

Britain, in addition to its own requirements, has promised supplies to Soviet Russia which in 1937 and 1938 consumed more than 40,000 long tons. The United States' consumption for 1940 was more than 115,000 long tons. Since, however, its 1937 figure was only 90,000, it is assumed that the former statistic includes a large amount allocated to strategic reserves. Imports for 1941 are also understood to be about 140,000 long tons, which leaves a fair margin for reserves on the basis of the figures for previous years. Should the situation become serious the United States could probably get some tin from Bolivia, while Nigeria and the Belgian Congo (total product in 1940 about 29,000 long tons) could help British needs.

Smelting Difficulties

The problem of smelting also raises difficulties, since the Straits smelters may be unable to deal with the whole of the current production not only because of the nearness of the fighting, but also because of a shortage of manpower required for defense purposes. As for the United States, it is assumed that the smelter at Laredo in Texas, will not be ready to deal with tin ore for some time to come.

The effect of the war in the East cannot be accurately gauged at the moment, but the rubber-producing areas are considered more vulnerable than the tin fields. Great satisfaction is therefore expressed that American reserve stocks are as high as they are, namely, about 12 months' consumption. This, together with the impetus to the production of synthetic rubbers which the Pacific conflict will supply, as well as restrictions on civil demands and the increased use of reclaimed products should prevent any immediate shortage, it is believed here.

Business Personals

The retirement of George Mackubin as a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Mackubin, Legg & Co. has been announced. The investment banking and brokerage business of the firm will be continued under the same name in Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md., and New York City, with John C. Legg, Jr., Auville Eager, Laurence M. Simmonds, Howard E. Demuth and Joseph W. Sener as the continuing partners.

R. W. Pressprich & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that John J. Clapp, Jr., manager of the firm's municipal department, has become a general partner.

The New York Stock Exchange firm of L. F. Rothschild & Co. announces that Henry A. Cohn and Eugene Treuhold have been admitted to general partnership.

Melvin C. Pond, former Assistant Director of Merchandising of Butler Brothers, has been named Director of Merchandising for the company's seven houses, to succeed George A. Brazier, who resigned.

The New York Stock Exchange firm of Stern, Lauer & Co. announces that Carl T. Naumburg has been admitted to general partnership and that Conrad H. Liebenfrost and John W. Flanigan have become associated with them.

Lamar C. Sledge, who has been a member of the staff of the South Eastern Underwriters Association for the past 14 years, joined Chubb & Son, insurance underwriters, on Jan. 1. Mr. Sledge will take up his new duties with the Atlanta office of the firm as an assistant to A. C. Wall, manager of that office.

Georgeson & Co. announce that Asa C. Huff, Jr., has been admitted to general partnership in the firm. Mr. Huff will continue in charge of the firm's trading activities.

Gordon Y. Billard, head statistician of the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. R. Williston & Co., today becomes a general partner in that firm.

A. M. Kidder & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that John D. Baker, Jr., James C. Warren and Uzal Oakley have been admitted as general partners of the firm. Mr. Oakley will be the managing partner.

Max Sternberg has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Ralph E. Samuel & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Murrey Perlman, formerly with Loeb, Alsberg & Co., became a partner of S. K. Cahen & Co., over-the-counter brokers and dealers, on Jan. 2, when the firm moved its offices to 65 Broadway, New York.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Colo Fuel & Iron	25c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Lionel Corp	35c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Rochester Am Ins	20c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 9
Wallingford Bk & Tr Co (Conn)	25c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Resumed				
Home Dairy Co A	50c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Irregular				
Century Shrs Tr	52c		Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Dividend Shrs	2 1-5c		Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Macmillan Co	25c		Jan. 9	Jan. 6
Regular				
Am Stove Co	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Am Viscose	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
do pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Anglo-Can Tel Co 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Appal Elec Pw 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 9
Atlantic City Elec Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 9
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Bank of Calif N A	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Barnsdall Oil	15c		Mar. 9	Feb. 16
Brandon Corp pf	$2.20	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Colgate-P-Peet	12½c		Feb. 16	Jan. 20
Do $4.25 cum pf	$1.06¼	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Colo Fuel & Iron 25c			Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Cunningham Dr St pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 15
Davidson Bros	7½c		Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Dover & Rockaway RR Co	$3	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
1st N Bk (Westfield Mass)	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
Hartford El Lt	68¾c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Hollinger Cons G M	5c		Jan. 28	Jan. 14
Jewel Tea pf	$1.06¼	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 19
Lincoln Bk & Tr (Syracuse)	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Lionel Corp	15c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
La P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
McIntyre Porc M	55½c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 2
McNeel Marble 1 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Nat El Weld Mach	2c	Q	Jan. 15	Jen. 8
Do	2c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do	2c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do	2c	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Do	2c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Nor RR of New Hampshire	$1.50	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Northw Fire & Marine Insurance	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Nu-Enamel	7½c		Feb. 28	Feb. 23
Ohio Cas Insur	35c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Ohio Na Life Ins	$1.25	A	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Pacific Ltg Corp	75c	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 20
Penna Gas	25	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 2
Phila Elec pf	$1.25		Feb. 1	
Potom Edis 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 12
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 12
Raymond Concrete Pile $3 pf	75c	Q	Jan. 31	Dec. 20
Reynolds Tob (RJ) Do B	50c		Feb. 16	Jan. 26
	50c		Feb. 16	Jan. 26
Rochester Am Ins	25c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 9
RoyaltyincShrsA	.0027c		Jan. 24	Dec. 31
Safe Dep Nat Bk of New Bedford	25c	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Saratoga & Sch RR	$3	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Southern Ind G & El 4.8 pf	$1.20	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Spiegel,Inc	15c		Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Do	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 2
Springfield Gas Lt	30c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons $5 pf A	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Tobum Gold M Ltd	3c	Q	Feb. 23	Jan. 22
Triumph Expl	5c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 10
Truax Traer Coal 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Trustee Std Oilshares A	1.72c		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Tung Sol Lamp pf	20c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 19
Un N Bank of Lowell (Lowell, Mass.)	50c	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Univers'l Tr Shrs	8¼c		Jan. 15	.....
Wallingford Bk & Tr (Conn.)	67½c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Warren Ref & Chem	5c		Jan. 10	.....
Washington Oil Co	50c		Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Westvaco Ohio Products Corp	35c	Q	Mar. 5	Feb. 16
Do cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, January 12

Adams-Millis Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, January 13

American Smelting & Refining Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Best & Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
Newberry (J. J.) & Co. (5% Pfd. "A") (11 a. m.).
Procter & Gamble Co. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.).

Wednesday, January 14

Bendix Aviation Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Thursday, January 15

Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
International Harvester Co. (7% Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Friday, January 16

Monsanto Chemical Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Auto Dealers Promised Aid By OPA Head

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for retail automobile dealers, contending their business was "faced with immediate disaster," obtained from Leon Henderson, price administrator, today assurance that the Government was giving consideration to cushioning the financial shock upon the dealers resulting from auto rationing.

Representatives of the dealers, headed by L. Clare Cargile, President of the National Automobile Dealers Association, submitted their case to Mr. Henderson at a public conference held by the Senate committee investigating problems of small business.

About 30 senators, more than sometimes participate in a session of the Senate, attended the meeting.

Mr. Henderson said that while the details of the automobile rationing program might not be completed on Jan. 15, the scheduled date, the Government would by that time be able to tell dealers how it proposed to protect them against loss on the sales of their cars and what allowances they may be given because of handling and storage costs which resulted from the order freezing all further sales. (Sales were frozen temporarily pending the establishment of the rationing system.)

With regard to the 204,000 automobiles which are to be produced this month before passenger car production is discontinued altogether, Mr. Henderson said the Government feels they should be sold through the regular channels, not through direct purchases from the factories.

"They are our problems as well as theirs," he said of the points raised by the dealer group. "We will work them out. While I can't say what the definite answer will be, I believe the committee and the country will feel sure we've done the best we can on it."

Mr. Henderson said, however, that the problem of dealers being forced out of business after their present frozen stocks are liquidated by sale to the Government or to the public on a rationing basis is one which Congress might well consider, since remedies for it are not to be found in existing Government mechanisms.

Hourly Earnings In Manufacturing Industries Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported that for the 16th month in a row average hourly earnings in 25 manufacturing industries had increased in November over October.

Because average hours a week for each employee had decreased, the board said, the average weekly earnings had increased only slightly and were less than the increase in the cost of living but were still the highest on record.

The board gave these figures:

Average hourly earnings—November, 86.0 cents; October 85.3; average weekly earnings—November $35.74, October $35.65. These weekly earnings were $6.01 higher than in November, 1940, with an average of only 1.9 hours more worked.

The automobile industry showed the highest increase in hourly earnings, $1.18 for November as compared with $1.15 for October.

The largest increase in average weekly earnings was in the rubber industry where they amounted to $37.26 as compared with $35.72 in October.

The largest increase in weekly earnings from November, 1940, until November, 1941, was in the heavy foundry and machinery industry where they rose from $33.93 to $43.84.

Morgan Firm Buys Stock Exchange Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—The name of Morgan, famous on the New York Stock Exchange for 45 years, returned there Jan. 8 when the investment banking firm of Morgan Stanley & Co., became a member by purchasing a seat for $25,000.

Henry S. Morgan, a partner in the firm, is a son of J. P. Morgan, the banker who until 1940—when he sold his seat—had been a member of the exchange since 1895.

The original stock exchange firm of J. P. Morgan and Company is now a commercial bank. Morgan Stanley & Co., was an offshoot.

Jones Urges Banks Loan To Small Manufacturers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, has asked all banks to assist the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in financing small manufacturers in handling defense contracts.

In a circular letter to banks, Mr. Jones said that his action was taken at the request of Floyd B. Odlum, Director of Contract Distribution for OPM.

Small manufacturers needing loans should go first to their local banks, Mr. Jones said, expressing the hope that the local banks would furnish all or as much as they could of the financing needs. If the bank is unable to handle the whole loan, Mr. Jones said the RFC would be glad to take part of it.

Investment Trust Dividend

At a meeting of the trustees of Old Colony Investment Trust, a dividend of 20 cents per share was declared payable Jan. 23 to stockholders of record Jan. 9.

Freer Trade Plan Is Making Rapid Gains in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, while visiting this country, Chile and Uruguay, is generally agreed to have stirred placid political waters and forced to the surface some of the essentials of continental defense, especially in trade. He has compelled nationalists to study economics along international, or, at least, along neighborly lines.

As an apostle of South American customs union, Dr. Aranha was highly successful. In three countries he obtained a hearing for the proposal that these countries should stop production of substitutes for products available in each other's country. Argentina and Brazil are already agreed on this point. They are granting reciprocal credits for exportable surpluses existing on the other nation.

Freer Trade

These measures are steps in the direction of a customs union, as also are all tariff reductions. Many of these were effected when Dr. Aranha signed a trade treaty in Santiago with Chilean Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti. The result will be a greater volume of Chilean nitrate, coal, other minerals, and dried fruit for Brazil, and more tropical fruit, coffee, yerba mate and raw cotton for the Pacific country. Brazil expects to have more shipping available within American waters after taking over 14 refugee steamships, principally Italian.

The cause of freer trade among American neighbors was most advanced, however, when Dr. Aranha stayed over in Buenos Aires, on his way home. A "progressive free trade treaty" was signed with his colleague, Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazu. This is a 10 year plan to encourage new agricultural and manufacturing industries in both countries. To avoid overlapping a census will be taken within the next six months of existing factory and farm production in Argentina and Brazil.

Countries In Earnest

Both countries are really in earnest according to the terms of the treaty and the speeches delivered at the signature ceremony They have promised to revise and avoid all measures endangering the success of the experiment. The only products excepted are those of immediate interest to national defense. Mutual measures are contemplated against outside dumping which might jeopardize "progressive free trade" development.

Dr. Aranha declared that the promotion chiefly concerns manufactured, farm and mining products in each country. "Brazil and Argentina," he said, "are engaged in a policy of suppressing frontiers. Brazil is ready to co-operate with all American States on similar lines."

As if symbolizing the suppression of frontiers, Drs. Aranha and Ruiz-Cuiñazu signed a second agreement to span the Uruguay River between Paso de Los Libres and Uruguayana, with an international bridge nearly one and a half kilometers long. It will be one of the most gigantic structures of its kind, a bridge of 40 spans, built of reinforced cement, and accommodating road, rail and pedestrian traffic between the two countries Work on both sides will commence simultaneously, and both sections are to be completed on the same day. Tenders are to be called for within 90 days in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires

U. S. Scrap Shortage Not to Have Effect On War Production

NEW YORK (AP)—A scrap shortage in the American steel industry will have no effect on war production, steel men said in noting that the scrap sold to Japan in the past seven years would have more than covered the want here.

The result of the scrap lack, they pointed out, will be felt only in production for civilian consumption.

Because of the shortage, they said, the steel industry in 1941 produced 83,000,000 tons of steel, or 3,000,000 tons short of capacity and this year may produce only 82,000,000 instead of an expected capacity of 88,000,000 tons.

Only about one-third of the total United States steel production, the steel men said, is needed for armaments of the land and sea forces while the remaining two-thirds are devoted to civilian needs.

They said that in the past seven years the United States exported approximately 22,000,000 tons of scrap, about half of it to Japan, whose annual steel production capacity is equal to only about a two months' production here.

The scrap shortage in the United States now, they said, is about 6,000,000 tons and can be expected to remain at that figure so long as the industry is working at peak steel production.

U. S. Steel Offers Bond Buying Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan whereby the 260,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation may voluntarily purchase defense bonds through monthly deductions from their pay was announced by Benjamin F. Fairless, president.

Under the plan, effective February 1, any employee may authorize deduction of any amount in multiples of $3.75 or $18.75. As the purchase of each bond is accumulated in the account of the worker, the corporation or its subsidiary will purchase and deliver the bond.

Industrial Plants Must Separate Aluminum Scrap

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM has ordered industrial plants to adopt methods of segregating aluminum scrap, designed to produce enough high grade aluminum for several hundred planes monthly and enough magnesium for thousands of incendiary bombs.

Effective March 1, OPM directed plants generating more than 1,000 pounds of aluminum scrap a month to separate it by form and alloy content before disposing of it to junk dealers.

Under present practice, industries generally lump their aluminum scrap together and sell it for use in products requiring low grade metal. Such scrap cannot be reprocessed into high grade material required for military needs.

Given 100 per cent compliance with the order, OPM predicted, the salvaged sheet scrap alone would provide material for the several hundred planes.

1941 Canberry Crop Near Peak

The United States cranberry crop in 1941 is estimated to have totaled 743,200 barrels compared with the 1940 crop of 580,500 barrels and 603,820 barrels, the ten-year average production, 1930—1939. The 1941 cranberry crop is exceeded only by the record production of 1937 and by the 1926 crop. Massachusetts and Washington showed material increases over the 1940 production which more than offset decreases in New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Oregon.

Engineering Awards 10 P. C. Below Like Week of Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $141,152,000, a decline of 10 per cent from the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Public construction was 4 per cent greater than a year ago, but a 64 per cent decrease in private contracts more than offset the rise in public work.

	Latest wk. (5 days)	Prev. wk. (4 days)	Year ago (5 days)
Private	$12,728,000	$3,387,000	$34,184,000
State			
Municip'l	19,317,000	17,509,000	35,354,000
Federal	109,107,000	34,136,000	88,285,000
Total	141,152,000	55,032,000	157,823,000

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	1.29½	1.28¾	.86¾
July	1.30¾	1.30½	.82⅞
Sept.	1.32⅝	1.31½	.82⅜
Corn			
May	.85¾	.85⅝	.62¼
July	.87¾	.87⅝	.62½
Sept.		.88¾	.62½
Oats			
May	.58⅞	.58⅜	.36⅞
July	.58¼	.57⅝	.33
Sept.	.57⅝	.57¼	
Soybeans			
May	1.85	1.83¾	.98⅝
July	1.86½	1.85⅜	.96⅜
Rye			
May	.82	.72⅞	.47⅝
July	.84½	.82¼	.48⅞
Sept.		.84¼	.50
Lard			
Jan.	10.57	10.57	
March	12.10	12.05	
May	12.32	12.27	6.65
July	12.52	12.50	6.85

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
March				95.8b	95.8
May				95.5b	95.5b
July				95.0b	95.0
Tops					
March	1.27	....	....	127 b	..
May		....	....	126 b	..
July		....	....	125.5b	..

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.90	18.05	17.88	17.88	17.87
May	18.08	18.23	18.08	18.08	18.02
July	18.20	18.32	18.20	18.21	18.11
October	18.25	18.37	18.25	18.25	18.19
December	18.27	18.36	18.27	18.33	18.20

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.60	8.62	8.60	8.61n	8.62
May	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.64n	8.65

n—Nominal

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No 3	....	....	....	2.99b	..

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				6.31b	

b—Bid.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.82	13.85	13.81	13.85	13.82
July	13.83	13.84	13.82	13.84b	13.80

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.15
*February	34.55	34.85	34.55	34.85	34.85
*March	34.80	34.85	34.70	34.70	34.75
Eggs					
†January	32.80	32.80	32.05	32.05	32.70
†October	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
†February	31.10	31.10	31.00	31.00	31.65

*S.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.

Potatoes

March	3.20	3.20	3.19	3.20	3.26

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Brokers' Loans Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $362,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 7, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $350,000,000.

Lukens Steel Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Lukens Steel Co., and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 11, 1941, net income of $2,195,804, after provision for taxes, depreciation and other charges, or $6.90 a common share. This compared with net earnings of $709,488, or $2.23 per share in the previous fiscal year.

Exchange Seat Value Steady

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $25,000, unchanged from the previous transaction on Dec. 27.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s 47-45	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 2½s 53-49	106.16	106.16	106.16

New York City Bonds

38 3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghanr 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
2 Alleghany 8s 49 Mod	76	76	76
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅝	65⅞	66½
3 AmIGChem5¼s 49	103½	103½	103½
1 Am T&T 3½s 61	108⅛	108	108⅛
7 Am T&T 5s 56	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
6 AmWW&E 6s 75	108	107⅝	108
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66	66	66
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 AT&SF 4s 95	108	108	108
15 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37½	38½	37½
13 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¼	30⅛	31¼
19 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛
10 B&O 95 st A	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
8 BO 95 st C	41½	41	41
1 BO 96 st F	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
69 BO cv 60 st	36½	36¼	36¼
26 BO 4s 48	61½	61	61½
6 B&O S W 50 st	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52⅞	52½	52⅞
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38⅝	38½	38⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	104	104	104
15 Buf R&P 57 st	39	38½	38½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95	95	95
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	11	11	11
24 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅝	53¾	53¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅞	72½	72½
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16¾	16½	16½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	14½	14½	14½
11 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15¼	15	15¼
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71¼	71½
3 Chi&E Ill inc 97	27	26⅞	26⅞
6 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
36 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	43½	43½	43½
27 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43⅞	43¼	43¼
49 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42	41¾	42
6 Chi&NW 4½s 36	29¾	29¾	29¾
18 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞
15 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	25	25	25
42 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	15⅝	15½	15½
1 CRIP 4½s 52A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
13 CRI P 4s 88	21¼	21	21
7 CRI P rfg 4s 34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3 CSLNO 5s 51	76	76	76
8 CTHSE inc 5s 60	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞
4 Ch W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¾	51½	51⅝
5 COC&StL gen 4s 93	76	76	76
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
23 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	64	63⅜	64
17 Col & So 4½s 80	17¼	17	17⅛
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
3 Coml Mack Inc 69 ww	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Con Edis 3¾s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	34	34	34
10 Cuba R R 5s 52 Rct	30	29¾	30
34 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57	56⅞	57
42 D & R G 4s 36	13¼	12⅞	13
28 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	1½	1¼	1½
2 D & R G West 5s 78	13	12½	13
4 Det Ed 3s 70	105¾	105¼	105⅝
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅝	108¼	108¼
4 East Ry Minn 4s '48	108	108	108
55 Erie 4½s 2015	52	52	52⅛
51 Erie 4s '95	87½	86¾	87
2 Firestone T&R 3s '61	93½	93⅛	93½
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	75	74⅛	75
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	96½	96½	96½
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95⅝	95	95⅝
27 Gt Nor 5s '73	97¼	97¼

U. S. Is Probing Methods of Acquiring Additional Billions

Babson Warns Of Shortages Soon Apparent

BABSON PARK, Florida—There is no use kidding ourselves any longer. For the first time for twenty-five years we are at war. In fact, we now are the leading nation in the greatest war the world has ever witnessed. To those who are complaining because they cannot now buy new automobiles tires let me say, "We ain't seen nothing yet!"

Very few people realize the changes which will occur during 1942—the most important year in our nation's history. Not only will our sons be drafted into the army and our daughters be called to drive trucks, but all of us will be told what we can do and can buy. Moreover, these 1942 regulations will be far more stringent than anything even discussed during World War I.

Says to Buy Now

Among the first goods to evaporate from the stores will be the nonessential metal and rubber goods. These include automobiles, bicycles, tricycles, carts, ice and roller skates, and most toys containing metal or rubber. In addition, the following articles will be scarcer every month: Radios, electric toasters, broilers, vacuum cleaners, and other household gadgets.

Metal and wire waste baskets, garbage pails, smoking stands, ash trays, vases, etc., are already pretty much gone from the wholesale markets. If you want any of these things, better buy them tomorrow. Metal trunks, metal furniture and kitchen cabinets, metal lamps and standards, paper and cordage may also be banned. Better buy now a two years' supply of overshoes, rubbers, etc.

There is no statistical evidence for food scarcity. In fact, we have on hand a wheat supply ample for over two years. In most markets chicken and lamb are selling for less than a year ago and beef is only very little higher, but pork is way up in price. Prepare to eat more pot roasts and lamb stews; but cut down on eggs, cheese, cream, etc., which are being sent abroad to the soldiers. Fifteen per cent more chickens will be on the market in 1942.

With the exception of tomato soup, the cheaper brands of canned soup are now higher and many canned goods are now scarce. This, however, should be only temporary as the potential supplies of fruits and vegetables are greater than ever. Tin, however, is getting scarce so that the tin can soon may cost more than the food in it!

Advises Buying Fats Now

The fish catch for 1941 was about 4,500,000,000 pounds. This could readily be stepped up to 6,000,000,000 pounds; but to do so will cost money. Fishing boats are being taken over by the government for mine layers and other purposes; fishermen are frightened of submarines; while these able-bodied men can get in war work ashore paying far more than fishing.

When our soldier boys get to Africa or the Far East, they will want us to send them soap. Hence, wise mothers will now stock up on soap, fats, oils, etc. All these will sell for higher prices if you are able to get them at any price Bread is now going up one cent a loaf; sugar will be no cheaper: while canned milk, and most package goods will sell at higher prices. This, however, will be due to high labor costs, increased freight rates, and packaging costs —not to a shortage of the food contents.

Housewives should confine purchases to standard goods and experiment with substitutes. I gave my family recently 15-cent oleomargarine instead of 40-cent butter and they could not tell the difference. Quit buying crab meat and other imported products which you don't need. I have cut out tea and coffee and feel better for it. If you need any wall paper or floor coverings better buy them now. No hurry about stocking up on cotton goods.

Substitutes to the Fore

Every cloud has a silver lining! For instance, a great new industry has developed in Europe—the carrying of messages, packages, etc., by bicycle, and on foot. Much of this is legitimate; but there also is much bootlegging transportation. For instance, notwithstanding the censorship, for one dollar American money anyone can get any letter from Paris to Lisbon and hence to the United States. These "underground" routes carried on by relays of workmen and tourists are giving employment to thousands of people.

The United States offers great opportunities in devising substitutes and the reconditioning of "worn out" goods. This includes retreading tires, repairing sewing machines, rebuilding vacuum cleaners, radios, and household appliances of all kinds. Small repair shops will open up in every neighborhood. The shoe cobblers will do a big business in 1942 and 1943. The used-automobile market will exceed in activity the stock market. Dealers in second-hand furniture and other products will have a big year in 1942.

There may be some small increase in living costs in the months ahead; but those who buy only standard goods and do careful shopping should keep costs down to former figures. Remember: If you insist on the same goods and same grades, it will cost us more to live; but by using sane substitutes we can be as healthy and happy and perhaps live cheaper than during 1941.

New Chairman

Max W. Babb

Elected chairman of the board of directors of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. Mr. W. C. Buchanan, a director and member of the executive committee, was elected to succeed Mr. Babb as company president. Mr. Babb succeeds the late Otto H. Falk.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C.; Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.5 per cent during the week ended Jan. 3, 1942, according to the United States Department of Labor.

This brings the bureau's index to 94.3 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since October, 1929. In the past month the index has risen 2.3 per cent and is 17.6 per cent above a year ago.

The upward movement was quite general as the indexes for eight of the 10 commodity groups averaged higher than a week ago. Chemicals and allied products rose 3.7 per cent; farm products, 1.5 per cent; foods, 0.8 per cent; building materials and housefurnishing goods, 0.2 per cent; and hides and leather products, textile products and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1 per cent.

(1926=100)	Jan. 1942	Dec. 1941	P. C. Changes to Jan. 3 '42 from Dec. 1941	Jan. 1941
All commod'ties	94.3	93.8	+ 0.5	+17.6
Farm products	96.9	95.5	+ 1.5	+36.1
Foods	91.9	91.2	+ 0.8	+25.5
Hides & leather	115.7	115.6	+ 0.1	+12.9
Textile products	91.6	91.5	+ 0.1	+23.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.0	79.0		+ 8.8
Metal & products	103.4	103.4		+ 5.7
Bldg materials	108.3	108.1	+ 0.2	+ 9.0
Chem & allied	95.1	91.7	+ 3.7	+21.9
Housefurnish'gs	102.5	102.3	+ 0.2	+13.6
Misc commod	87.5	87.4	+ 0.1	+13.5
Raw materials	93.4	92.5	+ 1.0	+25.9
Semimnfd atcls	90.3	90.2	+ 0.1	+11.9
Manufact prods	95.5	95.2	+ 0.3	+14.8
Com other than farm products	93.7	93.4	+ 0.3	+14.1
Com other than farm and foods	94.1	93.9	+ 0.2	+11.5

More Workers Buy Bonds

NEW YORK — Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., advertising agency, reports a 100 per cent enrollment among employees in a voluntary pay-roll deduction for the purchase of defense savings bonds and stamps. This deduction covers the staffs of the agency's main office in New York and branch offices in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity

Chartered February 22 1825

2343 Washington St., Roxbury

Opposite Dudley Elevated Station. Write for folder,

"Banking by Mail"

Interest Begins Jan. 15

116 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10

Treasury May Lower Income TaxExemption

WASHINGTON —The Treasury was reported to have proposed substantially smaller individual income tax exemptions as one of many methods of bringing in $9,000,000,000 additional revenue proposed by President Roosevelt in the new budget.

Lowering of the present $1,500 exemption for married persons to $1,000, and reduction of the present $750 exemption for a single person to $500 was said to have been discussed in a preliminary conference of Democratic and Republican legislators with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and his advisors.

Not Adequate

Some members of the Senate Finance Committee said, however, that these suggested changes would provide only relatively small portions of the $7,000,000,000 the President has requested in general taxes. About $2,000,000,000 in additional social security taxes is expected to be asked in separate legislation later.

Chairman Walter George, (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, one of the leaders who conferred with Mr. Morgenthau, said he believed that in order to produce $9,000,000,000 in new revenue this year, it would be necessary to enact levies which eventually should bring in $12,000,000,000 annually.

He explained that some of the new taxes probably would not go into effect until after July 1, and that military production, which will generate much of the new revenue, will not be in its fullest blast until next spring.

Some members of Congress began discussing the practicability of pay roll or sales taxes. Other advocated increase excise levies on such commodities as liquor, tobacco and gasoline.

Senator Robert Taft (R), Ohio, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, said it was becoming evident that either a withholding tax—with the Government taking a percentage of each weekly pay check—or a retail sales levy would have to be resorted to if the President's budget requirements were to be met.

Prefers Pay Roll Tax

"Personally," the Ohio Senator told reporters, "I would prefer the levying of a pay roll tax, possibly of 10 per cent, because it would be less inflationary in its effect than a sales tax."

He estimated that a 5 per cent tax on the sales of virtually all commodities except food, clothing and medicine would yield about $2,000,000,000. On the other hand, he said, it was quite probable that a 10 per cent payroll tax would bring in $5,000,000,000 additional.

If the latter tax were levied, he continued, adjustments ought to be made in the lower income brackets.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R), Michigan, one of those who attended the conference with Treasury officials, said that while the discussions there were purely exploratory, they "left us no room for doubt that wherever the burden of new taxation falls, it will be the most severe in history.

"There is no easy way out," he declared, "just as there is no inexpensive way to win a war."

Rails Coming Into Own; People Take Train to Save the Car

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The times in which we live are so filled with drastic changes and so swift in their effect that opinions and outlook have to be changed overnight. Who would have believed that the Japs can be the instigating force that may bring the railroads back into favor with the traveling public and many railroad bonds into favor with investors! The war may be an ill wind for the auto business, but it carries with it the promise of increased traffic and larger earnings for most American roads.

There were many investors in late midsummer who anticipated the granting of a substantial wage rise by the Fact-Finding Board and who began to dispose of their holdings upon a considerable scale. The liquidation sent the rail issues down in August and September, the decline erasing most of the year's gain up to that time. After a rally came tax selling in November, followed by a drastic drop when Japan attacked the Philippines. That was the bottom, however, for since that time demand for rail issues has been strong.

Riding the Rails Again

Some of the reasons for the improved outlook for the rail carriers are not hard to discern. When the Administration rationed rubber, and curtailed the building of motor cars, one could agree with the jocose commentator that the OPM was putting the people back on their feet again. But there is more to it than that. The people are riding the rails again. Because of necessity or patriotism, citizens increasingly are leaving their cars in the home garage and taking to the buses, streetcars and trains. Commutation trains are becoming longer or more crowded. And comment is prevalent that the newcomers to railroad travel like it. In speed, safety, comfort, lack of responsibility, the passenger train offers undoubted advantages. It may well be, that the railways may gain permanent patrons because of war-induced changes in mode of travel.

The movement of troops is also giving impetus to a passanger traffic which has been on the increase since 1939. Increased incomes is one factor in heavier passenger travel which has been operative ever since the second World War started. More people who are being retired at an earlier age than previously favor rail travel, especially to Southern and Californian winter resorts. The railroads say that passenger travel has for some time compared well with former peak periods and in the 1941 holiday season actually broke all former records.

Now comes another development, even more laden with profit-bearing possibilities for the roads. The manufacture of trucks except for war purposes is to be banned. This will not mean necessarily that the roads will take over at once any large proportion of the truck traffic, since trucks now operating can be kept in repair for a considerable length of time. But there can be no doubt as to the ultimate advantage to the rail transportation companies, if the war lasts for any great length of time. Motor trucking will not be allowed to lapse into inefficiency, since highway freight transport contributes greatly to the war effort as well as to civilian needs. But it may be diverted more to army uses and for the duration could be an accessory rather than a competitor of the rail carriers. However that may be, the railroads today already carry 70 per cent of all freight traffic.

The 1941 Record

What the railroads may do in 1942 can be visualized somewhat from their 1941 record. The roads moved the largest number of transportation units in their history, 5 per cent larger even than in 1929 and did it with 26 per cent fewer locomotives. Without bottlenecks in tracks or yards they moved some 42 million cars which represents in volume of ton mileage, a 26 per cent gain over 1940. In the peak week in traffic which occurs in October, the roads handled 922,884 cars without congestion, a number which could not have been taken care of without the steadily increased efficiency of the roads. This efficiency is the result of improved switching operations coming from the use of Diesel electric switch engines, from locomotives with 40 per cent greater pulling power than two decades ago, heavier railroad tracks, more sidings and terminal tracks, larger freight cars and average speed of freight trains 45 per cent greater.

Last year the Class I railroads showed combined net earnings of aorund $400,000,000, despite a wage increase which was retroactive to September 1 and which is estimated to cost about $312,000,000. This was the best year since 1930 when the combined income was $524,000,000. It is expected that net income in 1942 will exceed last year despite higher taxes if a rate increase is granted. The roads say their loadings will total close to 46,000,000 cars, though government circles think the total will exceed 50,000,000. A gain of 10 to 15 per cent may reasonably be expected, with the southwest doing relatively better because of the transport of military supplies for the Far East. This movement by rail to the Pacific Coast, which avoids the long passage via the Panama Canal, is expected to add substantially to the Southern Pacific and Atchison freight totals.

Tax and Freight Factors

Two other factors to be considered in evaluating the rail outlook are those of taxes and freight rates. In 1941, the roads paid about $550,000,000 in taxes, the highest on record. And yet they will suffer less from taxation than most other industries because of their large property valuation in relation to profits. The roads can make substantial gains in earnings before the excess profits taxes cut into possible returns to investors. The elimination of exemption of average, pre-war earnings in taxation, as favored by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is disadvantageous to industrials but bullish on rails with large funded debt and small equities.

The other factor, that of rates, is now being considered before the ICC at St. Louis. Numerous shipper and consumer organizations are appearing in opposition to any increase in freight charges, declaring that it would tend to discrimination and inflation. The roads are asking a 10 per cent increase in general and have a pretty good case. They assert they cannot absorb the whole of the wage increase out of current earning power. It seems probable that the Commission will give them some relief, averaging between 5 and 10 per cent.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 6

Simplified Returns for Optional Tax

The Revenue Act of 1941 provides a simplified method of computing income tax in the case of individuals whose gross income is derived wholly from salary wages, or other compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties, and does not exceed $3,000. A new Form 1040A has been provided for taxpayers who are entitled to and elect to use such method. A table on the reverse side of the form shows the amount of tax on increasing amounts of gross income after the proper allowance of $400 for each dependent, if any.

The tax under the simplified method is the same for each $25 block of gross income and the taxpayer need only ascertain in which block his gross income (less allowance for dependents) falls to determine his tax. A flat reduction of 10 per cent has been made in arriving at the amount of tax shown in the table for deductions such as charitable contributions and taxes paid, so that the taxpayer who uses this method does not list these but gets an automatic deduction of 10 per cent.

Under the simplified method the status of a person on the last day of the taxable year is the governing factor in determining the exemption level ($750 for single persons and married persons not living with husband or wife, and $1,500 for married persons living together) as well as the credit for dependents.

A husband and wife living together on the last day of the taxable year may file separate returns on Form 1040A if the gross income of each is from the prescribed sources and does not exceed $3,000, or they may file a single joint return on that form if their combined income is from the prescribed sources and does not exceed $3,000. If they file a separate return the tax liability of each under the simplified method is the tax imposed upon a single person. If husband and wife file separate returns and only one elects to make a return on Form 1040A, the tax liability of the one so electing is the tax imposed upon a single person. If they file a single joint return, or if only one spouse makes a return because the other spouse has no gross income, the tax liability is the tax imposed upon a married person.

The use of the simplified method is optional with the taxpayer, but once an election has been made for any year, it is irrevocable for that year. If a taxpayer files a return under the simplified method for the taxable year, he may not thereafter file a return under the general provisions of the law for that year. Conversely, if he files a return under the general provisions for any taxable year, he may not thereafter file a return under the simplified method for that year. However, a new election is allowed for each succeeding taxable year.

Copper and Brass Scrap Is Restricted Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—New restrictions on the flow of copper and brass scrap were issued by the OPM to tap what a priorities order described as "a huge new copper mine above ground" for use in the war effort.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM's priorities director, ruled that henceforth copper and brass scrap may be sold only to scrap dealers or brass mills, unless specific authorization is obtained from the OPM.

Cosgrove With OPA Radio Group

CINCINNATI, Ohio—R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President and General Manager, manufacturing branch, The Crosley Corporation, has accepted an invitation from Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., to serve on the radio industry price advisory panel committee, together with several other heads of the country's leading radio manufacturing companies.

Steel for Civilian Use May Disappear

CLEVELAND (AP)—Steelmakers expect all tonnages available for civilian consumption to disappear when the new armament plans announced by President Roosevelt begin to take effect Daily Metal Trade said.

"General opinion is that aside from the warehouses which will be cut down on tonnage but not entirely pushed out of the picture, only priority-rated tonnages will be put on mill books," the trade publication continued.

Southern Road Must Continue Payments

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York's Court of Appeals has ordered the Southern Railway Company to continue payments on trust certificates issued 40 years ago to stockholders of the now defunct Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.

Affirming without opinion a lower court ruling the certificates constitute a "binding and unqualified obligation," the State's highest tribunal overruled a Southern Railway Company application to discontinue payments as of Oct. 1, 1940.

Home Life Sales Up 21.7 P. C.

NEW YORK—Home Life Insurance Company of New York reports new sales in 1941 for $53,055,075, a gain of 21.7 per cent over 1940, according to an announcement by Ethelbert Ide Low, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Low stated that total new business paid-for last year made 1941 the fourth best year in the company's 82-year history, with only the pre-depression years of 1928-30 exceeding last year's production. The company's average size sale continued to climb to $6,315, an all-time high in the history of the company.

Retail Sales 6 to 11 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Intensification of the war effort made itself felt in all phases of business this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review.

"A tightening of curbs on civilian industries mixed the production trend although the increase in war goods output was sufficient to raise the total to pre-holiday record levels," the agency said.

"Wholesale markets, opening for spring ordering, found sellers cautious in accepting forward business and buyers anxious to insure deliveries while maintaining flexibility of inventory. Retail trade had its introduction to war-time rationing as controlled selling of new automobile tires went into effect.

"Clearance sales attracted excellent response and retailers reported a revived demand, under stimulus of price reductions, for ready-to-wear lines which had recently lagged."

The agency estimated retail turnover for the country as a whole at from 6 to 11 per cent above last year in the week ended Wednesday, which included New Year Day this year but not a year ago.

In the major areas the showing was as follows: New England, 8 to 12 per cent; East, 7 to 10, Middle West, 5 to 12, South, 7 to 13, Southwest, 10 to 14, and Pacific Coast, 5 to 10. Sales in the Northwest were held to a gain of less than 3 per cent because of the intense cold.

G. M. Drop Output Report

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced that, in view of the curtailment of automobile production, its monthly report of car sales would be discontinued for the duration of the war.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT Realtors, 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Beautiful 2-bedroom duplex, electric kitchen; season rental. MARY HEWITT, 1915 S. W. 3rd Avenue. 3-4431.

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.—Large home, residential section, near Biscayne Bay; private bath if desired; sundeck, patio; convenient to restaurants. Mrs. E. R. Hovey, 612 N. E. 57th St. Ph. 7-5091.

ROOMS TO LET

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Miss Alma Lassen welcomes 1 or 2 paying guests, season or yearly; reasonable. 7111 First Avenue South.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN LOAD household goods wanted from Chicago or and route east, about Jan 17. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NYLON HOSIERY and Famous Snag-Protected Silk Hosiery. Sensational profit opportunity. Write fully for FREE selling outfit. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style-Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses, experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 900, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED dept. store salesman, men's or women's wear; married, above draft age, desires change. A. L. B., 107½ No. 21st Ave., Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 2400.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1584

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, Ga., 3932 Peachtree Road—3-room apartment, tastefully furnished. Cherokee 2982.

N. Y. C., 121 East 88th St. (bet. Park and Lexington)—For immediate rental, large living room, bedroom, bath, fully equipped kitchen and linen closet; will rent for 3 months or longer; $85.00 month. MATHES, SA. 2-4436. Apt. 2-B.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Garage apt., convenient residential section; accommodates 3. Box J8, The Christian Science Monitor, Ingraham Bldg., Miami.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Large Livingroom, Bedroom and Bath. Midtown near Fifth Avenue. $65.00 monthly. Can be seen by appointment. EL. 5-9099.

Local Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

Substantial
The heavy stone structure reminiscent of an English castle, spacious rooms, delicious meals, a very modern hotel service, assure comfortable, substantial living.
Transient rooms and family suites available. 12 minutes by train from Boston to Beaconsfield Station.
Asp. 6800
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HOTEL BEACONSFIELD
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Wood Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 4927, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SECOND Floor preferred; unfurn. heated living rm., bedroom, kitchenette, bath, all separate in private home, by mother and daughter; not over $35 month. Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WOMAN, employed in N. Y. C., wishes country home for son (six years) near school, commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box R-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—In convenient location, attractive sunny room, pleasant home; delicious food. Call Asp. 6243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance on Hemenway St.—Room for 1 or 2 persons; transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 58 FENWAY, S. 10 (entrance on Hemenway St.)—Comfortable room in quiet private home.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Two rooms available, one front top, one third floor rear. MRS. BURDWOOD, COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 14 Marshall St.—Attractive room with fireplace. Kitchen privileges. Excellent location. Private family. Breakfast if desired. Phone Longwood 5615. Call evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Room for business woman, breakfast privileges; near Christian Science church. Evenings after 6—President 3-7439, 1144 Bergen St. (Apt. 4).

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; every convenience, all transportations. Near Park, Church. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.) Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business person.

PALM BEACH, Fla., near ocean—Single room, double or suite with private bath. SHAD-O-LAWN, 231 Australian Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N. W.—Rooms with private bath; excellent meals; downtown section; available January 1st.

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N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41) near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. Mrs. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

MIAMI, Fla.—Home for rest, study; attention if desired; meals optional. 27 N. W. 24th Ave. Phone 41882.

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HELP WANTED

WANTED at once, assistant houseman, waiter or houseworker, waitress in small private school 65 miles from New York; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, giving experience and references, Box S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LADY would like motherly type woman (Christian Scientist preferred) to care for 6-year-old daughter and small apartment; good home; small salary; vicinity of N. Y. Write Box K-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CHEERFUL, active woman for housework in refined suburban home. Two adults, 4-year-old boy, and infant. Prefer unencumbered person desiring good home. $50 a month. Give complete information. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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TYPIST, Elliott-Fisher operator, general office routine; capable and desirous of responsible position. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Free consultation for men and women

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

Francesca INC.

Corsets — Underwear
Negligee — Trousseaux

NEW ADDRESS 905 West 41st Street

Tel. 5-2623 (near Alton Road)

Holleman's

EXCELLENT FOOD

Moderate Prices

Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner

14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626

How-Ann Dairy

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE

Time Tested Paint Products

228 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 6001

TUTHILL'S

The Complete Food Store

Groceries, Meats, Sea Food, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables. Bakery, Delicatessen

470 N. Orange Ave. Phone 6189

"THE GLORIA HAT SHOPPE"

For your smart Easter Hat call at Orlando's Rendezvous for hats designed exclusively for you

By INEZ THOMAS

2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

For Truly Distinctive Eating

Pull the Latchstring

at 718 MAGNOLIA

SARASOTA

boys • girls
juniors • misses

jack and jill shop

Lower Main Street

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

and many other Monitor advertised products

Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS

338 MAIN STREET

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry

429 MAIN STREET

A Complete Cleaning Service

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET

Western Meats Exclusively

Frosted Foods

Fresh Dressed Poultry

We Deliver

Orange Ave. and 9th St.

Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S

"Clothes for Men Who Care"

WHERE QUALITY REIGNS

Main Street at Five Points

ALDRICH

Cleaners and Dyers

132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

POINT SERVICE

HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.

Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil

Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries

PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

The Sport Shop

"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"

EHO SCARFS

AT FIVE POINTS

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious.

Midway Groves

ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

Sloat's Grocery

Fruits and Vegetables

We Specialize in Fine

WESTERN MEATS

— DELIVERY —

Opposite Ringling Art School

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

PENNEY'S

welcomes readers of this paper to shop in their Sarasota store

J. C. Penney Company

419 Main Street Phone 2707

THE ELECTRIC CO.

"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer

Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Wiring Fuel Oil Heaters

SARASOTA STATE BANK

IN SARASOTA

Complete Banking Facilities

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Moderne Beauty Shop

Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture

Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING

213 Main Street Tel. 6546

Shoe Repairing Service

MALTBY SHOE SHOP

"Everything in Leather"

520 MAIN STREET

GREMLI'S GARAGE

Phone 2013

158 West Eighth Street

Sarasota, Fla.

Wheel, Axle and Frame Aligning

STATIC AND DYNAMIC WHEEL BALANCING

24-Hour Wrecking Service Gen. Repairing

Burnell Studio

Portrait Commercial

Aerial Photographs

225 South Palm

NATHANS

At 5 Points

For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear

OFFICE SUPPLIES, BOOKS STATIONERY

The JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP

"Gifts of Distinction"

PICTURE FRAMING RENTAL LIBRARY

243-45 MAIN STREET

Infants' and Kiddies' Wear Greeting Cards

LINENS

Roxanna Shop

Distinctive Gifts for All Occasions

LORD'S ARCADE

Williams Stationery Co.

Distinctive Greeting Cards

For All Occasions

Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library

Royal Typewriters

Kodaks, Films, Developing

SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

Vitality Shoes — Selby Shoes

WARREN'S SHOE STORE

Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store

Phone 2610 358 Main Street

Lightfoot Printing Company

PRINTING

364 W. 11th Street, Telephone 7157

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

Get Your Paint Supplies at **MOWRER'S**

Corner Orange and Main Streets

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

LADIES' APPAREL

McIntyre

460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN

700 4th St. North Phone 4129

NOLEN'S Super Market

2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798

Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme

Free Delivery, also Free Parking

WOMEN'S APPAREL *of Distinction*

SCHUTZ INC

334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

"42 Years in St. Petersburg"

Southern Dairies **Sealtest**

Howard's Ice Cream Parlor

141 Third Street North Phone 6591

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

"For Better Dry Cleaning"

PHONE 4986

TIMMS CLEANERS

2119 CENTRAL AVE.

Poinsettia

DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

MYRICK'S

Interior Decorators

243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS

Local and Long Distance

Southern Transfer & Storage Co.

Incorporated

2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

200 ZACK STREET

Viola Todd

Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.

Sears

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

"South Florida's Leading Furniture Store"

Home Furniture Co.

1007 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

410 Franklin Street

TAMPA, FLA.

bette's beauty salon

420 MAGNOLIA AVE.

BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Subscription

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME _____

STREET and NUMBER _____

CITY and STATE _____

MC-2

Coupon

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Florida's Sport Center

Everything for Athletics

Fishing and Hunting

Stay Longer and Play Longer

Knight & Wall Co.

Since 1884 Tampa's Oldest Store

Tampa at Lafayette Phone 2631

Meet and Eat at

The Ritz-Cliff Cafeteria

IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

310-312 Zack Street

Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

First Shoe Fixery in Florida

OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY

Est. in Tampa since 1910

Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Tampa's Leading Store for Men

FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.

Interior

Designers—Decorators

Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS

808 FRANKLIN STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY

Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823

Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Breakfast from Seven-Nine Thirty

Luncheon—Dinner

JACKARANDA TEA ROOM

109 PLANT AVE.

Buy insurance that fits you

VICTOR M. DOUGLAS

Prudential Representative

Life Insurance Exclusively

Maas Office Building Phone 2463

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Milk • Cream • Ice Cream

and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches

BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas

Indexed Lubrication

FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

GEO. W. SLATON

General Insurance and Surety Bonds

214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189

West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women

prices too . . . are most popular

KERMANS

327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach

Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"

JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

The Glidden Paint Store

300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Watches, Diamonds Silverware

KRAUSS, *Jewelers*

321 Clematis Street,

West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION

Tires, Batteries, Lubrication

Cities Service, Gas and Oil

Groceries, Accessories

L. R. JAQUISH

507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET

Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

"The Store All Women Know"

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY

DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING

HEmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.

ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP

For Flowers

Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON

• JEWELERS •

109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES

Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief

Nationally known makes for men and women

BYCK'S

216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.

Good Printing

146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937

LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control

We definitely eliminate Any pest—home or business

Call

FRED A. YORK

Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade

Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.

Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant

1302 17th Street

PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Complete Service

BOB STEVENS

Service Station and Garage

Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

the Union

Macon's Style Center

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.

Known for Quality Work

PHONE 16

LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING DYEING

FORSYTH ST. BAKERY

Home-Made Products

Phone 9378

Joe Kirkwood

One Price to All

Correct Fashions for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers

DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore

DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

Julian's

LAUNDRY AND CLEANING

Morehead at Dilworth Road

20% Discount Cash and Carry

"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES

431 King at Warren

WALK-OVER SHOES

For Men and Women

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cavton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM PHILATELIST

Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7

Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn

Wool Specialists

RYA and FLOSSA RUGS

Shops in Stockholm

Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvagen 10
In Malmo, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 81-83

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY

BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN

Biblioteksgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Conditorei and Tea Room

MAX HINTZ

Laurenzentorgasse

BASEL

BLUMENHAUS

For Flowers, Plants

Floral Tributes Arranged

SCHÖPFLIN

Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 8

GAUTSCHY-KUHN A.G.

Bäumleingasse 10

Tricot-Kleider auf Mass

Erstklassige Verarbeitung

KNITTED GOODS

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER

KOHLENHANDELS

A. G.

Marktgasse 40

Telephon 2 14 55

Fuel

JEWELLER

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH

SOUVENIRS— — FILIGREE

FR. HOFER

MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.

Fish, Poultry, Game

Marktgasse 61

Filiale in Spiez

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.

Berne Zurich

The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wehrlin & Cie

Buchdruckerei

Lithographie

Setzmaschinenbetrieb

Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 3.46.38

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE

Founded 1897

Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.

31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.456

(BUTCHER)

Wollenhof

RESTAURANT-CAFE

Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN

UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

BOOKSELLERS

HERBERT LANG & CO.

Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.

MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA & CIE.

Marktgasse 51 Tel 2.01.21

DRESS MATERIALS

READY-MADE GOWNS

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE *(Continued)*

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

HAIRDRESSING — MANICURE
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

Tatter SEEDS BERNE RELIABLE GRAIN

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.948
REPAIRS

C. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-Made
Hosiery—Shirts

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1. Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.59.91
WOOLS

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE CARBONI
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38. Olio & Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

ZURICH

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Mettler
Limmatquai 106 Zürich

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

GAUTSCHY-KUHN A.G.
Storchengasse 16
Tricotkleider auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

SERVICE

As We Understand It, Store Service means more than the exchange of money for goods or the delivery of 20/- worth of Value for every 20/- spent—Our Clientele always expect Newness and Novelty—therefore these features are never conspicuous by their absence here. At Cleghorns you always find the Staff eager to please and always ready with a pleasant answer.

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
The stores for all your Personal Needs
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans.

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 1 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN *(Continued)*

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveygreenacres Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET. DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
Durban & District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE PTY. LTD.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488, West St., Durban Phone 20551

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765

C. Emiles
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
409a, West St., Durban Phone 20528
Hollywood, Agiti's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban " 23292
Emiles 445 Manning Road, Durban " 57317
Emiles 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 23464

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 22487

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy, Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, Umbilo Road P. O. Box 803
Phone 56267 Durban

JOHANNESBURG

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

J. T. WHERRIE
Phones 42-4594—42-1124
High-Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
4, Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank

DOROTHY CRANKSHAW
Soprano
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Enquiries: 42 Harvard Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg

Phone 24-2883
STANDARD GROCERS
The right place for the right price
Price List on Application
100, Op de Berger Street
Fairview, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG *(Continued)*

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Road Phone 2439
2 North Street Phone 3242
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Ph. 2498
Premier Butchery 145 Church St. Phone 2575

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235, Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
137-139, Church St. and Scottsville Phone 2995 Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202, Church Street Phone 3813

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236—3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Dorothy Crankshaw
Soprano
L.R.A.M. A.R.C.M. U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Studio—751, Church Street, Pretoria

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

For your new
Courtenay Radio
Turnbull & Jones Ltd.
Wellesley Street. E. Phone 42-810

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and
Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
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Crossword Quiz Answers

			H	E	R	I	N	G	
		C	U	B	A		T	O	R	O
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Politics of Free French: Win First—Then Decide

Continued from Page 1

journalists the Free French leader has refused to discuss the subject.

In a speech Nov. 15 at Albert Hall in London, the General said he was aware and, indeed, amused by the many conflicting rumors current as to the political future in store for France after the United Nations win. "The Free French," he stated, "are judged the same day and the same hour as leaning toward Fascism, or preparing the restoration of a constitutional monarchy, or pursuing the re-establishment of the parliamentary republic, or aiming to restore to power the prewar political figures, especially those of the Jewish race, or Freemasons, or lastly, achieving triumph for the Communist doctrine."

The General answered these rumors in the same speech, saying: "The first article of our politics consists in pursuing the war. . . . We fight so that this 30-years war, unloosed in 1914 by German aggression, shall be ended and sanctioned in such a manner that France comes out intact in all that is hers, credited with all she has lost, and guaranteed her security.

Return Power to People

". . . Article 2 of our politics is to return to the people the power to express their own will as soon as events permit them to know what they do and do not want."

As for the foundation of the future edifice of French institutions, we aim to be able to define them by the joining of the two devices which are those of the Free French. We say "Honneur et Patrie," meaning by that that the nation cannot live again except in an atmosphere of victory and can only subsist in the cult of its own greatness.

"We say 'liberté, égalité, and fraternité' because our will is to remain faithful to the democratic principles which our ancestors drew from the very spirit of our race, and which are the formidable stakes in this struggle for life or death.

"We say 'liberation,' and we use it in the widest meaning of the term, for, if the gigantic efforts of the people are not to end before defeat and punishment of the enemy, it must have as its end for each Frenchman a condition which will make it possible for him to live, think, work and act in dignity and security."

Beyond this and similar statements by General de Gaulle, the Free French, as far as it is known, have no politics. Their leader is said by many authoritative sources to be primarily a soldier and non-politically minded. One often hears in Brazzaville that once the fighting is over he intends to retire from the public eye.

Many Factions Included

Americans frequently have asked if there are monarchists in the Free-French group. Certainly. There are also Left-Wing radicals, Socialists, and extreme Rightists, as well as a sprinkling of the opportunists invariably found in all such movements. But, as one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the Free French in Brazzaville said to me: "We'll take anyone who will fight for us."

The majority of the Free French troops—General de Gaulle has rallied 55,000 soldiers to his cause—are singularly lacking in political views. They have faith in their leader and intend to follow him to the end in the fight to free France. Their patriotism cannot be questioned. Most of them have made tremendous sacrifices and undergone incredible hardships to escape from France or Germany to join the fight for freedom.

One man, a veteran of the last war, walked 200 miles through the jungles of Liberia, wading rivers with his passport and his shorts placed for safety in his sun helmet. Another stole a German plane from under the eyes of the Nazis. Most arrive with no luggage other than the clothes they wear, but to men who have lost families, homes, and money in the past two years, an absence of baggage is nothing.

Prof. René Cassin, writing in the October issue of Foreign Affairs, has something to say on the future of France after the war in an article entitled "Vichy or Free France?" Professor Cassin, a former professor at the University of Paris and now a member of General de Gaulle's National Committee, writes:

"When General de Gaulle assumed power at Brazzaville on Oct. 27, 1940, in the name of France he predicated his action on four facts which stand in striking contrast with the acts of Vichy:

Four Basic Facts

"1. The central authority, responsible for the defense of the overseas colonies and pledged to liberate the homeland, is merely provisional. It will last until a government that is truly French can be constituted, i. e., a representative government, independent of enemy control.

"2. General de Gaulle and his associates took solemn oath to answer for all their acts before the representatives of the French people when and as the French people can freely choose their deputies.

"3. His acts will be governed and shaped by the institutions and traditions of France in accord with French constitutional law and 'on the basis of the French legislation that antedates June 23, 1940.' Free Frenchmen regard themselves as qualified to assume rights and duties under international conventions concluded by France prior to that date, particularly treaties of alliance and mandate conventions.

"4. His first ordinance created a Council of Defense of the French Empire to assist him."

Syria and Lebanon Freed

When Syria and the Lebanon were taken by the British and Free French, General de Gaulle promised the mandated territories their independence. This promise has been fulfilled both for Syria and for the Lebanon.

On Nov. 22, 1940, General de Gaulle made a statement to the American Jewish Congress regarding discriminatory actions taken by Vichy against French citizens of Jewish blood. He said: "Be assured that since we repudiated everything that has falsely been done in the name of France after June 23, the cruel decrees directed against French Jews can and will have no validity in Free France. These measures are no less a blow against the honor of France than they are an injustice against her Jewish citizens. . . . When we have achieved victory not only will the wrongs done in France itself be righted, but France will once again resume her traditional place as a protagonist of freedom and justice for all men, irrespective of race or religion, in a New Europe."

Thus, in the absence of any concrete statement of political aims drawn up by the General and his advisers, it is from these statements of the Free French leader that one must judge the political future of France. For the present, at least, no one reading them could draw conclusions of the existence of either monarchism or fascism among the powers of this movement.

President Roosevelt's recent transfer of lend-lease funds to the Free French has heartened the patriots of Brazzaville. The presence here of the American mission headed by Col. Harry Cunningham is another factor encouraging those who for the past year have labored so diligently to build something out of nearly nothing.

With all its current importance as the home of the Free French movement, French Equatorial Africa always has been the stepchild of the French Empire. Though the region has a population of six millions and covers an area of well over a million square miles, it always has been the poorest and least developed section of the French domain. The difficult climate and the inaccessibility of many of the potential riches of this territory are in large measure responsible for its incomplete exploitation.

With the collapse of France, French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons were faced with the loss of their world markets and complete economic collapse. Most of their products went to Paris, which no longer could buy them. At the same time the colony could not attempt to seek new outlets abroad, since with their depreciated franc they were unable to face the competition of the world market. So it is now Great Britain which is maintaining the economic life of Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons. By preferential purchasing it is taking the wood, palm oil, and other products which were the basis of what prosperity this region enjoyed before the war. It purchases many products here, such as coffee, which it does not use in great quantities. These are being held until they can be sent into France or other countries.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON *(Continued)*

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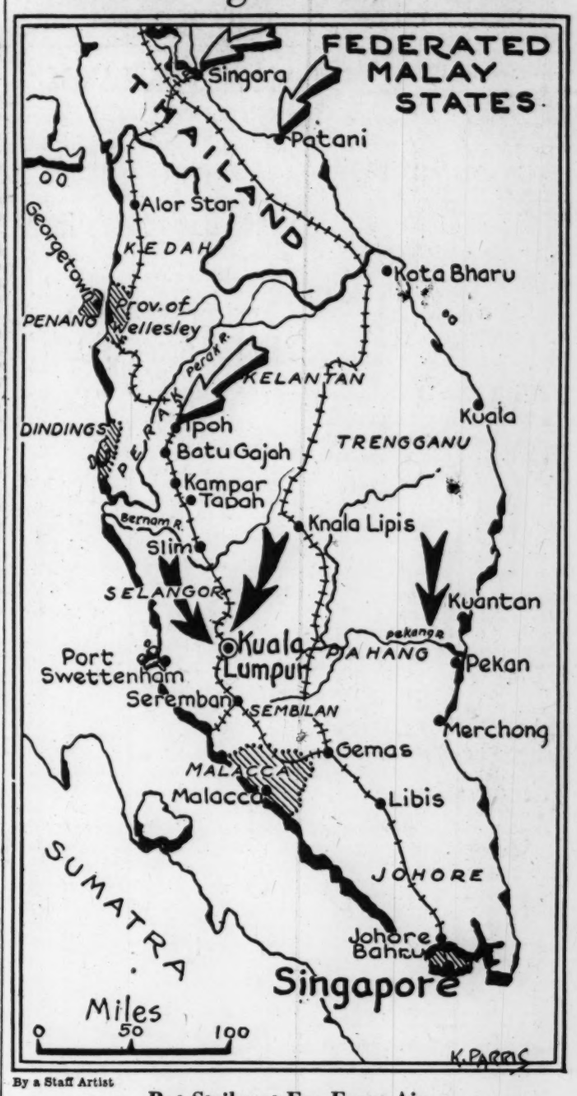
British Again Move Back



By a Staff Artist

But Strike at Foe From Air

Driving with superior numbers and equipment, Japanese armies in Malaya forced a new British withdrawal north of Kuala Lumpur. Black arrows show Japanese drive; white arrows indicated British air attacks on Japanese-held positions.

Japanese Bases Bombed

Continued from Page 1

press reported that the Japanese have air supremacy.

"Nobody can realize the odds against our troops and the civilians in the battle zones unless he has been there," the correspondent's dispatch said.

"When the sound of airplane engines are heard, one loses no time in precipitately seeking cover—for inevitably it is an enemy machine. The Japanese are taking the fullest advantage of their air supremacy.

"Japanese airmen are bombing roads and machine-gunning ditches alongside them."

30 Bombs Miss

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 10 (AP)—Japanese raiders striking at the oil center of Tarakan, off North Borneo, for the second straight day hurled 30 bombs at a Dutch warship in the harbor but scored no hits, the Netherlands Command reported today.

Sinking of a Netherlands freighter by a Japanese submarine in the Java Sea was announced earlier by the Dutch Navy Department.

Congress Balks President

Continued from Page 1

to the President since the nation's entry into the war.

While individual Senators have for a long time been urging the White House to place defense production into the hands of single, centralized authority, the Senate by a vote of 48 to 37 refused the President's request that the problem of wartime price control be given a single-centralized authority.

Instead, desirous that special treatment be given to farmers, the Senate enacted a bill giving the Secretary of Agriculture the right to veto any attempts to check the upward trend of agricultural prices.

In an appeal which took the form of a public message to the Majority Leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, President Roosevelt urged defeat of the amendment introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead (D), of Alabama, as leader of the farm bloc.

He was, he wrote, "disturbed at the suggestion that control over agricultural commodities be separated from all other articles and vested in the Department of Agriculture."

"I strongly hope that no division of control will be made," the President added. "The whole price structure is linked together."

After rejecting that appeal, the Senate went on to pave the way for consideration of other amendments designed to grant the farmers special concessions.

Daylight Saving—Whether the Administration ultimately receives the flexibility of authority it asks over daylight saving will depend upon whether the Senate or the House version of the bill wins in conference. By an indifferent vote of only 67 to 20 the House provided that at 2 a. m. 20 days after enactment the nation's clocks should be advanced one hour. The Senate, on this matter, was prepared to let the President vary daylight saving up to two hours, if that was advantageous, and to apply it either uniformly or sectionally. It is estimated that one hour of daylight saving nationally would save 500,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power which would thereby be available for war production.

Taxes—The only clear agreement yet to emerge between the congressional and the Treasury experts is that the taxes will have to be big.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, following a Treasury conference declared that Congress would be expected to raise $12,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year to defray the war expenditures, and he added:

"We realize that whatever amount of taxes is levied, it will be too small."

Senator George himself indicated that he favored a new tax on all types of income at the source, salaries, rents, and interest included. He declared that no agreement on specific tax methods had been reached.

Sentaor Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said he personally favored extending the excess profits tax principle to individuals during the emergency. Individuals, who receive an increase in income as a result of the defense spending program, like corporations, should pay back part of this excess in taxes, he said.

Senator Vandenberg, who sought last session to substitute a general manufacturers' excise tax for the selective excises embodied in the recent $3,500,000,000 bill, said he will revive this proposal if the Administration ventures again into the excise tax field. He described the present system of varying excises on selected commodities as "highly discriminatory."

Reorganizations — Congress is not, of course, averse to extending its influence into strictly executive matters and so far as Congress reflects national impatience with the President's discharge of his executive responsibility, the debates on the hill and the threats of legislation are the avenues of legitimate pressure upon the Administration.

Congress' pressure for a decisive and thorough-going reorganization of the whole mechanism of revolving defense-production agencies is reaching a boiling point and it was evident today that unless such a reorganization is quickly undertaken, Congress will attempt to legislate its own reorganization, even as it is doing with the Office of Civilian Defense.

Italy Admits 795 Lost Policing Balkans

ROME, Jan. 10 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP) — Acknowledging December casualties of more than 5,000, Italy admitted today that 795 of its troops were killed or wounded that month alone in policing conquered Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia.

Heaviest losses were on the African front and in the fleet.

These were the losses listed:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Russian Front	237	643	54
African Front	618	529	620
Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia	388	407	...
Italian Fleet	133	55	1,151
Air Force	79	48	33

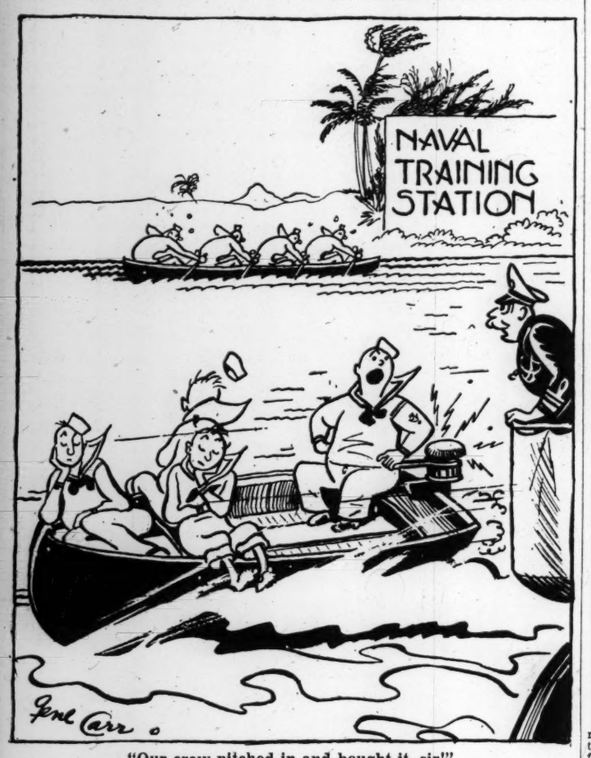
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun—

Gene Carr



"Our crew pitched in and bought it, sir!"

Hobby Nobbing

Numismatics

By Irving Bacchus

No hobby has a more enthusiastic following in America than numismatics or coin collecting. Coins, medals, orders of chivalry, tokens, currency and oddities all have their respective cliques. Both ancient and modern rarities are eagerly sought.

Don't take any wooden nickels? Such advice isn't the least bit interesting to Vernon L. Brown, curator of the famed Chase National Bank exhibit of moneys of the world. Curator Brown seeks wooden nickels and points out that such coins have been issued as recently as 1939. The occasion was a sesqui-centennial celebration in Newberry, S. C., and at that time the nickel was spendable in Newberry.

Coins and Empires

Coins have been struck to mark the rise and fall of empires, the economic and political disturbances of countries, and for many festive occasions. Words have graduated to the dictionary because of money. The Southland is known as Dixie because a ten-dollar note issued by a New Orleans bank prior to the Civil War bore the French word "dix" for ten.

Shells, seeds, fiber armlets, dogs' teeth, and soap are among the hundreds of items which have served man as media of exchange. Bobby Rosengarten of New York is "worth" many million dollars in worthless money and certificates. He owns two billion marks or enough to have purchased a German province at one time. Other oddities in the Rosengarten collection include paper money of the Russian Czar, worthless sweepstakes tickets, counterfeit money, and Chinese currency. The earliest known paper money is attributed to the Ming Dynasty of 1366.

Treasure in Coins

Numismatists who know their subject frequently make valuable discoveries. Albert F. Teraila of Hartford, Conn., purchased for $3 a grime-covered chest to bury in beach sands with a few coins so that a friend could "discover treasure."

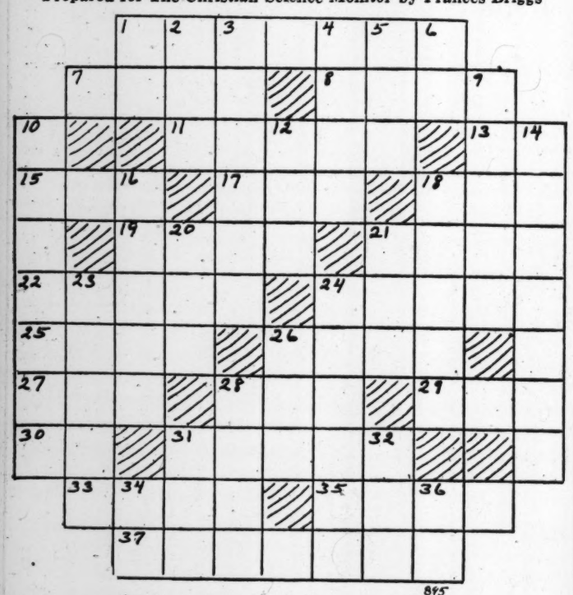
A wooden nickel that was issued in Humboldt, Nebraska

The box never served that purpose. Mr. Teraila scrubbed the grime away, found the chest decorated with Roman, Greek coins worth more than $1,000.

Would you like a free booklet containing interesting and unusual facts about moneys of the world? For this Hobby Nobbing extra send stamped envelope to Vernon Brown, Curator, Moneys of the World, The Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y. Free booklet entitled "Moneys of the World" will be mailed.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What fish might be "kippered"?
7—What island of West Indies was called Juana by Columbus?
8—What is a New Zealand tree?
11—Two-footed animal is what?
13—What State is south of Virginia (abbr.)?
15—A thing.
17—The aggregate is what?
18—What is second largest city in South America?
19—Who was one of those opposed to the Tories?
21—What is a portal?
22—What is one of clubs used by golfers?
24—How is a Scot often described?
26—Small pie is what?
26—What do you call a company of musicians?
27—Conclude.
28—What is a matchlock?
29—Self.
30—In what State of U. S. is Wind Cave National Park (abbr.)?
31—____ Grofe is known as composer particularly of picturesque descriptive suites.
33—Tune.
35—What is a manufacturing city of France?
37—Thoroughfares are what?

Down

1—What is a Chinese measure?
2—Recede.
3—What is a dried grape?
4—Short article is what?
5—Cain fled to what land?
6—Gulf of Corinth indents what country (abbr.)?
9—What plant has been cultivated from antiquity in India and Egypt?
10—Who was Electra's brother?
12—What is a very small, usually close-haired dog?
14—Who is the shepherd in poems of Theocritus and Vergil?
16—King Arthur's Excalibur was what?
18—What do you call script with heavy strokes nearly upright?
20—Torrid.
21—What was name of a Hebrew tribe?
23—What is a plantigrade carnivorous mammal of high altitudes of Himilayas?
24—Bayberry wax is used in making what (sing.)?
26—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
28—What is a cogwheel?
31—Qualified.
32—Would you row, pet, or eat a jambolan?
34—Rupees (abbr.).
36—Bone.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How does next year's U. S. war budget of $56,000,000,000 compare with the annual military expenditures of other warring powers?

2. What country is now experimenting with silver as an emergency substitute for tin?

3. President Roosevelt admitted the other day that fiscal years always mixed him up and some day he might talk to Congress about doing business by the ordinary calendar. When does the Government fiscal year end?

4. Is a major aerial assault on Japan technically and strategically possible?

5. The U. S. needs 2,000,000 men for its air force. How does this figure compare with the estimated size of Germany's famed Luftwaffe?

6. Why is February 16 an important date for American males between the ages of 20 and 44?

7. On what type of hoarding has President Roosevelt placed his O. K.?

8. What will happen to the average family car according to automobile dealers?

9. Is there any immediate prospect of gasoline rationing as a war measure?

10. What part will women play in the present war effort, according to Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. President Roosevelt's budget figure is reported to equal the total military expenditures of all the other warring powers. The following figures which are the best estimates available reveal what the other countries are spending currently on an annual basis:
United States (next year): $56,000,000,000.
Germany and Occupied Countries: $30,000,000,000.
United Kingdom: $15,000,000,000.
Other British Empire, $3,000,000,000.
Russia, $10,000,000,000.
Japan, $3,000,000,000.
Italy, $2,000,000,000.

2. Canada; a dispatch from Ottawa says that experiments are now under way for substituting the precious metal for tin in containers for canned fruits and vegetables.

3. The government fiscal year ends June 30.

4. Yes; a Naval Expert writing for The Christian Science Monitor, declares that Japan can be blitzed. The correspondent states that the U. S. has airplane carriers which protected by an adequate fleet can approach Japan and furnish the Japanese public with a demonstration impossible to explain away—a bombing beside which Pearl Harbor would fade into insignificance. It was pointed out that Tokyo, with a population of about 2,000,000, is nine tenths of paper and wood construction, and residential areas are no better built.

5. The figure of 2,000,000 would be double the size of the German Luftwaffe.

6. President Roosevelt set Feb. 16 for registration of all male citizens and most aliens of the nation between the ages of 20 and 44 who have not registered previously. Men in this age group will be subject to military service.

7. President Roosevelt stated, "Hoarding should be encouraged in only one field, that of defense Savings Bonds."

8. Automobile dealers state that the average family car is either going to be sold or treated like a baby during the next few months. Repair inquiries have picked up; almost as large was the number of car owners seeking to sell. Those were the results in many areas of the federal ban on new car sales.

9. Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has assured the nation that there is "no immediate prospect" of gasoline rationing.

10. Brig. Gen. Hershey stated in a recent radio address, that women will be expected to work in factories, on farms and in stores and offices—wherever they can replace men fit for the Army or Navy.

Our War Effort

A dictatorship is not more efficient than a democracy when it comes to industrial production.

Allen A. Stockdale

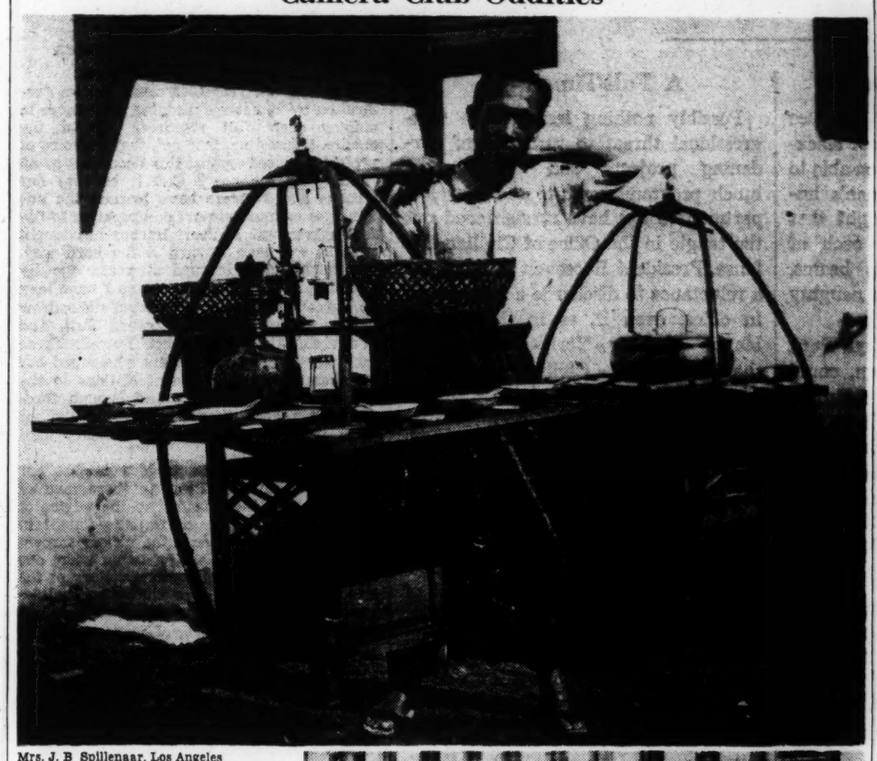
Help is surely coming — help of sufficient adequacy and power that the invader will be driven from our midst and he will be rendered powerless ever to threaten us again.

—Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner of the Philippines

From earth science we learn that ultimately a Shickelgruber cannot win against a Florence Nightingale or a Clara Barton; a Ribbentrop against a Cordell Hull; or a Mussolini against a Grenfell.

Dr. Reginald A. Daly, Chairman of the Harvard Geology Department

Camera Club Oddities



Mrs. J. B Spillenaar, Los Angeles

In the Netherlands East Indies one may find his favorite eating place walking toward him. The food vendors carry their portable lunch counters on poles slung over the shoulder as revealed in the above photograph.

P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Eng.

In London's Piccadilly stands this high stool. It was placed there in 1861 by a man who sympathized with the carriers of those days on their way to the various markets of the city, laden with heavy packs. This thoughtful individual erected this rest, just shoulder high, so that the packs could be placed there for a few minutes' rest.

In Lighter Vein

To the Point

A man who had business with a big wholesale firm reports that, while waiting for an interview with a director, two men came out of an inner office, one of them lecturing the other sternly.

"You ought to have been more definite with these people, Harry," said the first one. "With this shilly-shallying you won't get anywhere with them. You should have been decisive and given them a definite answer—yes, no, or perhaps."—Exchange.

On the Elastic Variety

Editor & Publisher spotted the following ad in the Huntington Station (N. Y.) Messenger:

$25 REWARD

For information leading to the arrest of the party or parties who threw the large stone wrapped around a scurrilous message through the front window of my home.—Chief of Police.

To Bear the Hall Mark

The Goldsmith's Company in England has used the Hall Mark as their official stamp of genuineness since 1721. This mark affixed to gold and silver articles was an undisputable guarantee of purity backed by the company. For this reason, the phrase "to bear the Hall Mark" has come to mean to be above suspicion.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shining Example

London, Eng.

One of the workers in an ordnance factory in Wales is Miss Ada Williams, who for a long time has been getting up at three o'clock every morning and walking five miles to the factory. In the evening, she has had to walk the five miles home again.

But when Viscount Bennett, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, visited the factory not long ago, he met Miss Williams and was told her story. He was so impressed with her pluck and determination in aiding Britain's war effort that he made her a present of a bicycle, saying, "Yours is a shining example to us all."

Brevities

Detroit News: In accord with new regulations, we shall say nothing informative about the weather. In the meantime, Is it —— enough for you?

Portland Oregonian: Nothing further is heard of the dazed western announcer who cracked, "We interrupt the news bulletins at this point for our regular broadcast."

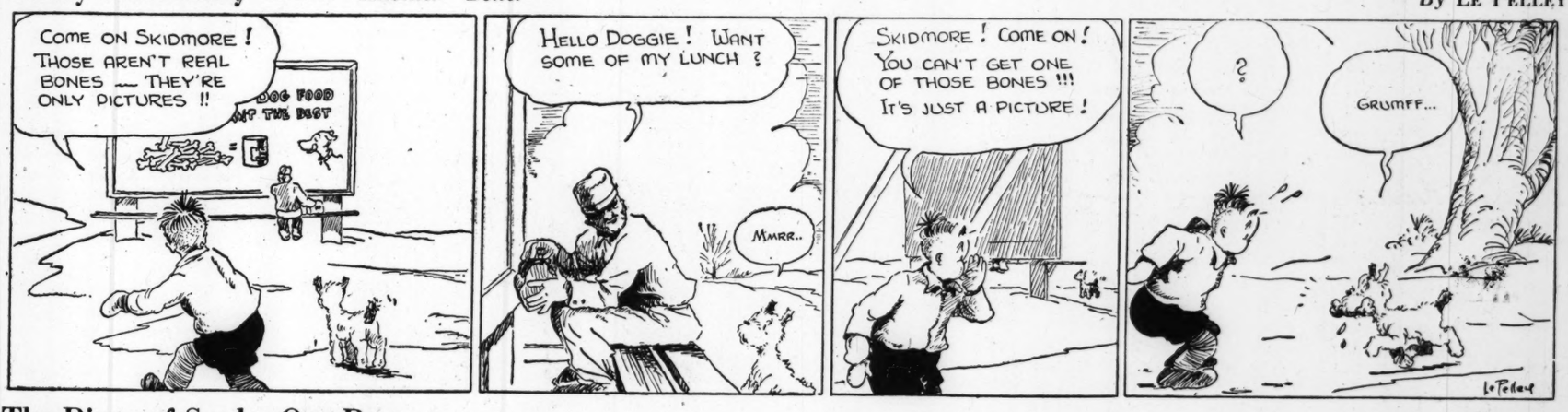
Punch ©: "Remember ration difficulties when you are invited out to dinner and have something to eat before you go," advises a writer. If your host adopts a similar procedure and has something to eat before you come there should be a practically uninterrupted flow of dinner-table conversation.

Daily Quotation

AFFECT NO oddness, but dare to be right though you have to be singular.—COLEY.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another "Boner"*

By Le Pelley


COME ON SKIDMORE! THOSE AREN'T REAL BONES — THEY'RE ONLY PICTURES!!
DOG FOOD
HELLO DOGGIE! WANT SOME OF MY LUNCH?
MMRR..
SKIDMORE! COME ON! YOU CAN'T GET ONE OF THOSE BONES!!! IT'S JUST A PICTURE!
?
GRUMFF...
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers

"Am I wrong or is this the middle of winter?" Sponge asked me today—
"That's a silly question!" I wagged, "of course it's the middle of winter!"
"Well, then will you tell me why Mrs. Simpson sent a lot of summer clothes to the cleaners?"
"And why Mr. Simpson tried on his white pants last night?"
Rodger
"No!" I wagged, "I can't even figure out why the Boss was asking about his swimming suit yesterday!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Whither?*

By The Hagers

MATILDA'S JOY WAS GOOD TO SEE. "THE HOUSEBOAT IS A DEAR," SAID SHE.
"SHALL WE GO NORTH OR SOUTH?" BILL CRIED. "BEFORE WE START WE MUST DECIDE."
MATILDA SPIED A WEATHER VANE. "IT'S POINTING SOUTH. THAT'S VERY PLAIN."
THE HOUSEBOAT OWNER SHOOK HIS HEAD. "I WOULDN'T GO THAT WAY," HE SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For the World's Wounds

Even "total" war cannot produce total hate. Not even the biggest blackout since the dark ages has been able to eclipse the warm light of man's humanity to man. This is a light that never quite fails. How far each of its little candles throws its beams, shining with good deeds in a naughty world!

The Italian officers at Halfaya Pass, had they been less than men, could have ignored the five injured British airmen. The Italians did not have sufficient medical supplies for their own men. Why worry about five enemy soldiers? Still, under a white flag, an Italian officer brought these British airmen to the South African siege lines. He explained the men had crashed within the Italian lines, and that he was bringing them back because even his own troops lacked medical supplies.

Jesus, who would not have needed medical supplies to heal the hurt of those men, would yet have commended the Italian officers responsible for this courageous act of mercy. And though Jesus would not have relied on the medical supplies the South African forces gave to the Italian officer to take back to his own men, Jesus would have commended the motive back of the gift. Never were medical supplies accompanied by more healing than were these —healing for a world hurt with war.

Carol Won't Do

As the anti-Axis cause gains widening support, there is growing need for vigilance against self-seeking bandwagon riders whose adherence now is a doubtful asset and whose presence at the peace conference might work great harm. Fortunately most of the countries of occupied Europe are represented on Allied territory by governments-in-exile whose mandate was obtained from the people and by leaders who have behind them distinguished records of patriotism and public service. But there is also a minority of self-appointed spokesmen and discredited politicians whose motives are open to question.

There is little, for example, in the record of ex-King Carol of Rumania that would qualify him as leader of the democratic "free Rumania" movement, a role which he is suddenly trying to assume.

It is unlikely that the people of Rumania would ever endorse his mandate or welcome him home on the day of Hitler's downfall. Democratic Rumanians are not likely to forget that in 1938 it was Carol who abolished the constitution and installed a one-party system and a Fascist Government.

They will recall unsavory scandals connected with Carol's name that helped make the Rumanian court the symbol of moral as well as financial corruption. From the more recent past they will recall how after the fall of France Carol tried to scramble aboard the Axis bandwagon, and by a burst of totalitarian fervor to curry favor with Hitler, who spurned his services.

Whatever the appointed role of Rumania in the coming Europe it will require leadership of the highest spiritual and moral calibre. From this standpoint Carol has already been weighed and found wanting.

Unrationed

Since it takes from 60 to 140 gallons of ethyl alcohol to manufacture the 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of smokeless powder required to fire a single shell from a battleship's turret, the Office of Production Management does well to require that the whisky distilling industry turn over 60 per cent of its production capacity to war uses. But it might have requisitioned 100 per cent of the distillery business and worked no one an injury. Other and more important industries have had much more severely to curtail normal activities in the interests of the war effort or even to shut down altogether.

The liquor industry seems to feel it can both co-operate with the Government and maintain its normal market. One of its spokesmen said as much the other day. There is on hand in warehouses a five years' supply of distilled liquors. Are we thus to be treated to the spectacle of highly paid war workers being unable to buy many things which have become necessities, yet able to buy without stint that which is capable of slowing up war production?

Rationing tires, sugar, automobiles, washing machines, and scores of useful materials yet permitting liquor to flow freely is a national absurdity worthy of Gilbertian treatment.

A Full-Time Job

Possibly nothing less than a Congressional threat to turn nurses' gardening projects and public-school lunch programs over to the War Department could have straightened out the tangle in the Office of Civilian Defense. President Roosevelt is noted for a reluctance to discharge a friend once in office, even if, as in the case of Mayor - of - New - York - Director - of - the - Office - of - Civilian - Defense - Chairman - of - the - Joint - United States - Canadian - Defense - Board La Guardia, the appointee cannot be much more than one-third in office at any one time.

Perhaps this is to underrate Mr. La Guardia's capacity for work. Suppose we concede he can do any two jobs to be found for him. That still leaves the Office of Civilian Defense in need of more thoroughgoing supervision than it has been getting. Congress seemed determined that the OCD was going to get that supervision, even if to do so required the War Department to take over a number of activities that it wisely did not want.

President Roosevelt's appointment of James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, to be Executive of the National Home Defense Agency, may head off a move that could not have had ideal results, and was acquiring momentum chiefly from exasperation. Mr. Roosevelt could hardly have chosen a man with abilities more adapted to the task of reorganization which must now be undertaken in the Office of Civilian Defense.

The conflict between advice and orders given out by the OCD and local defense units is one of the more obvious objectives in the war that Dean Landis must wage on confusion. Public morale, questions of policy—as, for instance, those affecting air raid shelters—and many other problems await the attention of an able man with full time to give to the job.

Many people, even those with an amazed respect for Mr. La Guardia's energies, have wondered at the tenacity with which he held on to the OCD post. His fellow New Yorkers, aware of confusion in their city's affairs because of their Mayor's lack of time, will doubtless thank Mr. Roosevelt for returning part of Mr. La Guardia to his home town.

The American Fist

Language misunderstanding has long troubled the nations. Sometimes the confusion is honest, sometimes it is deliberate. This week, after the body of Yves Paringaux, Chief Aide to the Vichy Minister of the Interior, was found on a railway track, the German press stated that he "was killed by an American." This sensational charge arose simply out of a linguistic mixup.

The French story of the Paringaux affair stated that he had been laid low by a "poing Americain." The Paris correspondent of the German official news agency thought that this meant what it literally said, namely, that an American fist had been responsible for the deed. Actually "poing Americain" does not mean what it says; it does not even mean the American type of haymaker. It simply means brass knuckles.

American newcomers in France, reading the quaint and unbelievable crime stories in the French papers, used to be amazed at the American fists which so often seemed to be responsible for gutter knock-outs. It was flattering in a way, but . . . and then the American would use his dictionary.

Just why the French call this article of waterfront haberdashery American is something the linguists must thresh out. The French were always rather free in applying the adjective American to odd things, like bars, and M. André Tardieu, who was always called "Tardieu l'Americain." It is just as well that the Nazis should have a healthy respect for the "poing Americain."

In the days when "comics" were confined to the jokes in the almanac, parents found affairs much less complicated than now when many of them must keep up with the doings of a dozen strips in order to understand what their children are talking about.

The Lady Next Door says the proverb has it that chickens come home to roost, but hers came home during the holidays only long enough to eat, sleep, and have their clothes cleaned.

The time to lock the stable door is beforehand. The time to learn ARP rules, to look up your local Air Raid Warden, to take the simple necessary precautions is NOW.

Our Readers Say—

Must End Fear of Alliances

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the new year 1942 comes a joint declaration by 26 nations pledging themselves to employ their full resources against the enemy. Interesting, is it not, that no voice of protest is raised against this document as an "entangling alliance"? Can it be that our citizens and senators have learned the advantages of international co-operation to defeat aggressors? If Pearl Harbor has taught us this, we have learned it the hard way. We might have learned it years ago by listening to three men for whom I have long had great admiration: Princeton's Woodrow Wilson, Yale's William Howard Taft, and Harvard's Abbott Lawrence Lowell. These men were among the leaders who urged our membership in a League of Nations to enforce world peace. They had enough foresight to realize that peace-loving nations must stand together and if necessary fight for their freedom.

The world's greatest tragedy is that our nation turned a deaf ear to these men of vision and listened instead to the advice of false prophets. Those of us who fought in France in 1918 have seen the victory thrown to the winds. Let us see to it that when our sons have brought us another victory at the end of World War II our statesmen shall so preserve it that future generations may enjoy its fruits. It may not yet be clear whether the way to do this is to resuscitate the Geneva League, to adopt the Streit plan of "Union Now," or to form a new kind of league. But there cannot be the slightest possible shadow of doubt that we must rid ourselves of the fear of entangling alliances, and must in some form contribute to an international police force to keep gangster nations from wrecking civilization.

KENNETH B. BOND

Brookline, Mass.

Spain—Third on a Fascist List?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Associated Press article in the Monitor recently on reconstruction in Spain is misleading. The phraseology of the article implies that the war between the forces of Francisco Franco and the Spanish people was a "civil war," a war between "Republicans and Nationalists." Wouldn't it be fairer to call these so-called "Nationalists" fascists?

The Spanish war was not a civil war at all but part of the struggle between democracy and fascism which has now become world-wide. The anti-democratic forces of General Franco triumphed over the people of Spain with Hitler's munitions and Mussolini's armies. It is one of the most bitterly shameful pages in American history that we denied the Spanish people and their legally-constituted Republican government the arms they so desperately needed in order to vanquish the armies of Germany and Italy.

Today, when the issues are clear even to those who do not want to see them, it seems especially important to give no obeisance to a dictator who sits precariously on top of the democratic ruins which he has created.

Washington ANNETTE TEMIN

For Future Reference

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my sincere and heartfelt gratitude for our wonderful newspaper. I had no desire to read any other paper [the day after the Japanese attack] because I knew I would get the news in the way I wanted it when our Monitor came. I gained a sense of peace and comfort I can hardly put in words from the quotation on the first page to the editorial, "Be Ye Not Troubled."

I want to add how helpful it was to have the maps. I am keeping this particular issue for future reference.

(MRS.) ELEANOR P. SADLER

Ridgefield Park, N. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

They Grind Slowly, But—

"Miss Stew" Earns a Rise in Pay

"I'll be happy to take the position."

We stared at Miss Steward, incredulous. She would be happy to take care of two-year-old-Junior? It didn't seem possible that we had at last obtained a maid. At least a half dozen prospective nursemaids had spurned the position. There was always some other home that didn't have a child or that was closer to the bus line or where the hours were shorter.

Miss Steward hung up her coat, smoothed her gray hairs and put on an apron. Junior's jam-smeared face wore a bashful grin.

"Say Miss Steward," coaxed the new maid.

"Miss Stew," ventured Junior.

"Junior is a good boy," said "Miss Stew" as she became known to us thenceforth.

Junior beamed. "Good boy," he repeated.

That was the crux of her method of handling the child. Whenever he protested being brought in or put to bed for his nap or drinking his milk, Miss Stew would repeat, "Junior is a good boy," and Junior would endeavor to prove worthy of her judgment.

* * *

Miss Stew never told us where, in her years of experience, she had learned so well to handle children. She couldn't have put it into words if she had tried. We doubted that she had ever read anything about child psychology. She didn't need to.

As soon as Miss Stew had mastered the routine of Junior's physical welfare she launched into the realm of higher learning. At odd moments we would hear her coaching the child in a little rhyme that went:

"One—two—three—the bum-ble-bee.
The rooster crows and away he goes."

She never could break him of the habit of turning bum-ble-bee into bum-bum-bee. Finally she let it pass as bum-bum-bee and went on to other jingles.

Miss Stew never told us much about herself. There seemed to have been an English childhood. She had been with us many weeks before she dropped what at first looked like a social time-bomb but which revealed a new side of her admirable character.

She and Junior's mother had been discussing the child's obvious fondness for his nurse. "He takes the place of my other little boy," said Miss Stew, "the one I can't be near."

Then she drew from her sewing bag a well-thumbed snapshot of a grinning urchin —freckled, one tooth missing in front. We stared in amazement. Not at the picture; at Miss Stew. There didn't seem to be any possible connection between that youngster and Miss Stew.

"Here's how he happens to be my boy," she went on. Junior's mother took the little leaflet she proffered. It was even more worn than the picture.

"We have secured aid for 9,000 children," it said. "Assistance is needed for 15,000 more. Thirty dollars a year ($2.50 a month) will provide clothing, butter, eggs. . . ." It went on to explain that the children were from homes destroyed in bombing raids.

* * *

Miss Stew bustled about while we read. She was shifting chairs that didn't need shifting and wiping imaginary dust off a spotless table top.

"You see," she defended herself, "it takes only $2.50 a month. It leaves me plenty to get along on. I'm his godmother, you see, and they sent me his picture. Never had a child of my own, bein' as how I never married; so it sorta makes up."

At the dinner table, after Miss Stew had taken her evening bus for home, we were talking about the budget for the year.

"Wouldn't it be nice," suggested Junior's mother, "to raise Miss Stew's pay? At least we could add $2.50 a month."

W. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

They Also Serve

By Frank L. Perrin

Considerately, and deferentially, in keeping with a custom observed since that day to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the necessities of military service are again imposed only upon those of an age regarded as holding a monopoly upon physical fitness. The exemptions thus legally implied serve to exclude from regimented participation in the task which has been set, and the responsibilities accepted by the people of the United States, millions of men and women both capable of serving and willing to serve.

Realizing this willingness and acknowledging this capacity, it is important to impress the fact that today, more than in any previous war in which the American people and their allies have ever before assumed the defensive or been engaged aggressively, no reasonably prescribed age limit can define or determine the measure or value of individual and collective service. In those years, long ago, when men and boys rode or marched with muskets and rifles against a foe similarly equipped, the fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, brothers and sisters, had only to watch and wait, hope and fear, dreading the worst.

* * *

Expediency—if so it can be termed—modern invention, craftiness, and, perhaps admittedly, stern necessity, have impressed into the service of a common cause all the resources, all the material and spiritual strength, of the nations now arrayed against each other for the determination of the issue imposed by aggressor forces. They also serve who watch and wait. But those who legally might enjoy the exemption offered do not watch idly or fearfully. They do not wait without faith and courage; faith in their own ability to serve helpfully, and courage that what they give and what they do will contribute to the whole.

There are many, happily, much better qualified than the unofficial layman to direct and advise as to the needs to be met and the ways to meet them. There are boards and commissions, national and regional. There are volunteer advisers and wardens, effective units, and directing councils. These, reasonably and quite properly, should be looked to and fully co-operated with in the necessary work toward effective and complete regimentation. That is a word we peoples of free, or supposedly free, nations have never really liked. But it sounds less harsh when we come to understand its implications in a time of actual, rather than declared, national emergency.

And yet, even as we admit all this, as we willingly and unreservedly pledge ourselves to abide by the prescribed rules and to follow the generally approved formulas, there remains, unimpaired and unquenched, that faith in the power and might of the individual who, by inspiration and a confidence born of experience and revelation, remains steadfast in the conviction—in the sublime realization—that in a day not far distant, so near even that the signs of the times forecast its approach, that final battle, the prophetic battle of Armageddon, is to be fought and won.

Let us, if the temptation may be to doubt, read again, in the light thrown upon it today, the sixteenth chapter of Revelation in the King James Version of the Holy Bible. Two verses, the thirteenth and fourteenth, are, indeed, revealing. Let us quote:

"And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet.

"For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty."

* * *

Now everyone is free, absolutely and unreservedly, to place upon the quoted lines whatever interpretation he or she may choose. They were written many centuries ago. Men and nations have sought, through the ages, to disprove them and the ensuing prophecy, or to in some way establish their truth. Until now, all have failed. The net result, all too apparent, has been that aggressive evil has become more aggressive. It must not be said that the power of good has been lessened.

It has not been lessened, because its power, potency, and strength is within itself, inherent and assertive. But these qualities are utilized only as they themselves are implemented and directed. No limitations have been placed by man-made statutes defining or prescribing the limits of our activities in preparation for the final battle just a little way ahead.

The Wide Horizon

Turkey "on the Spot"

By Stephen B. L. Penrose

America's sudden plunge into the war—together with Nazi reverses in the Crimea—has served to emphasize the isolation of Turkey, which is now almost the only important Power still remaining nonbelligerent and unoccupied. Turkey's present position and attitude are worth evaluating.

The conclusion of the Turkish-German trade agreement on October 10 led many Americans to believe that Turkey was aligning herself with the Axis Powers and turning her back on the two-year-old alliance with Britain. This is what the Nazis wanted them to believe.

The trade agreement was in actuality a diplomatic victory for Turkey and her British ally. Its impressive figure of 100,000,000 Turkish lira (roughly $80,000,000) as the amount of trade involved is, from a practical point of view, essentially meaningless. The heart of the agreement was the section dealing with chrome ore, which the Germans vitally need. Great Britain has contracted for the entire Turkish output until the end of 1942, and this contract the Turks declined to break in spite of heavy pressure.

They did agree to provide Germany with 90,000 tons of chrome ore (instead of the 150,000 tons sought) after the expiration of the Anglo-Turkish agreement; that is, in 1943 and 1944. But this they agreed to deliver only on condition that before the end of 1942 Germany should set down in Turkey 18,000,000 lira worth of war materials.

Considering Germany's present consumption of such goods, and her inevitable future need for replacement, it seems most unlikely that this part of the agreement will be fulfilled unless by armed invasion. The signing of such a contract would appear to be a face-saving device employed by the Germans.

* * *

Further evidence of the independent spirit of Turkish diplomacy was given in the extraordinary episode of the marooned German Press Mission. The six-man delegation, headed by Dr. Paul Schmidt, press chief of the Berlin Foreign Office, arrived in Ankara on the morning of November 17, with at least the minimum purpose of securing greater "self-control" on the part of the Turkish press and radio.

On the evening of November 17, before the mission had really had time to unpack, Premier Refik Saydam left for a month's vacation at Mersin, on the south central Turkish coast. Foreign Minister Saracoglu cordially received the visitors, but nothing happened. Two days later the mission left Turkey, having learned only that the Germans, too, could use Radio Ankara for private news broadcasts in the off hours as do the British and Americans—provided of course that they would pay the customary price for time on the air in dollars or English pounds!

Turkey has come in for much unjustified criticism because she did not at once go to the aid of Yugoslavia and Greece when they were attacked by the Germans in the early spring of 1941. It should be noted that Turkey was even more vulnerable to attack than were those two countries, and that the German drive could very readily have been diverted eastward from Bulgaria across the open plain of European Turkey.

The Turks' decision was apparently based on the conclusion that at no time could Turkish assistance have turned the tide of events against the Axis, while her position as a buffer State in the Near East was essential to future British strategic operations.

* * *

Turkey is a nation of fighting men and has a well-trained though relatively small army of about three-quarters of a million men. The army is not heavily mechanized nor well supplied with modern airplanes, though it is equipped with some good artillery. It could put up an exceedingly good fight, and with British help from Syria might well be unbeatable in the great natural defenses of the Anatolian mountains. Turkey might be very difficult to subjugate, but a large portion of its area would be liable to occupation and devastation from the air.

It is now definitely within the bounds of possibility that Turkey may find herself attacked directly in a desperate drive toward oil and the Suez. The Turks are preparing diligently against such an eventuality, but in order to gain as much time as possible they must be expected to do everything possible to avoid provoking it.

Since the beginning of the war Turkey has treated the world to a spectacle of some of the most adroit diplomacy on record. Now, with America's entrance into the war, she faces at once an acceleration of events which will make her position much less easy to maintain. The moment of open decision may face her much sooner than she desires.

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